

Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta

Including the Cabinet of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal

Volume I

Part III : Persian Mediaeval, South Indian, and
Miscellaneous Coins

By

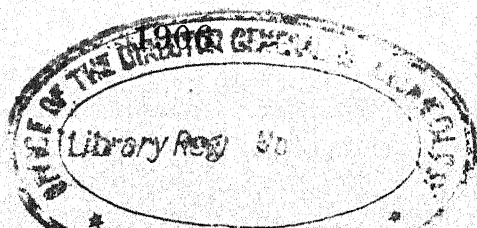
Vincent A. Smith

M.A., F.R.N.S., M.R.A.S., I.C.S. Retd.

Published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum

Oxford

At the Clarendon Press



HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
LONDON, EDINBURGH
NEW YORK AND TORONTO

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A SMALL separate impression of Part III is issued for the convenience of collectors and students specially interested in the classes of coins treated in this Part, who may not care to purchase the complete volume. The General Introduction, General Index, and complete Tables of Weights and Measures appear in that volume only. Here it may be noted that a millimetre is almost exactly $\frac{1}{25}$ th of an inch, or, in other words, one inch is very little more than 25 millimetres; and that ten English grains are equivalent to .648, almost two-thirds of a gramme. Weights are given in English grains, and measurements in decimals of an inch.

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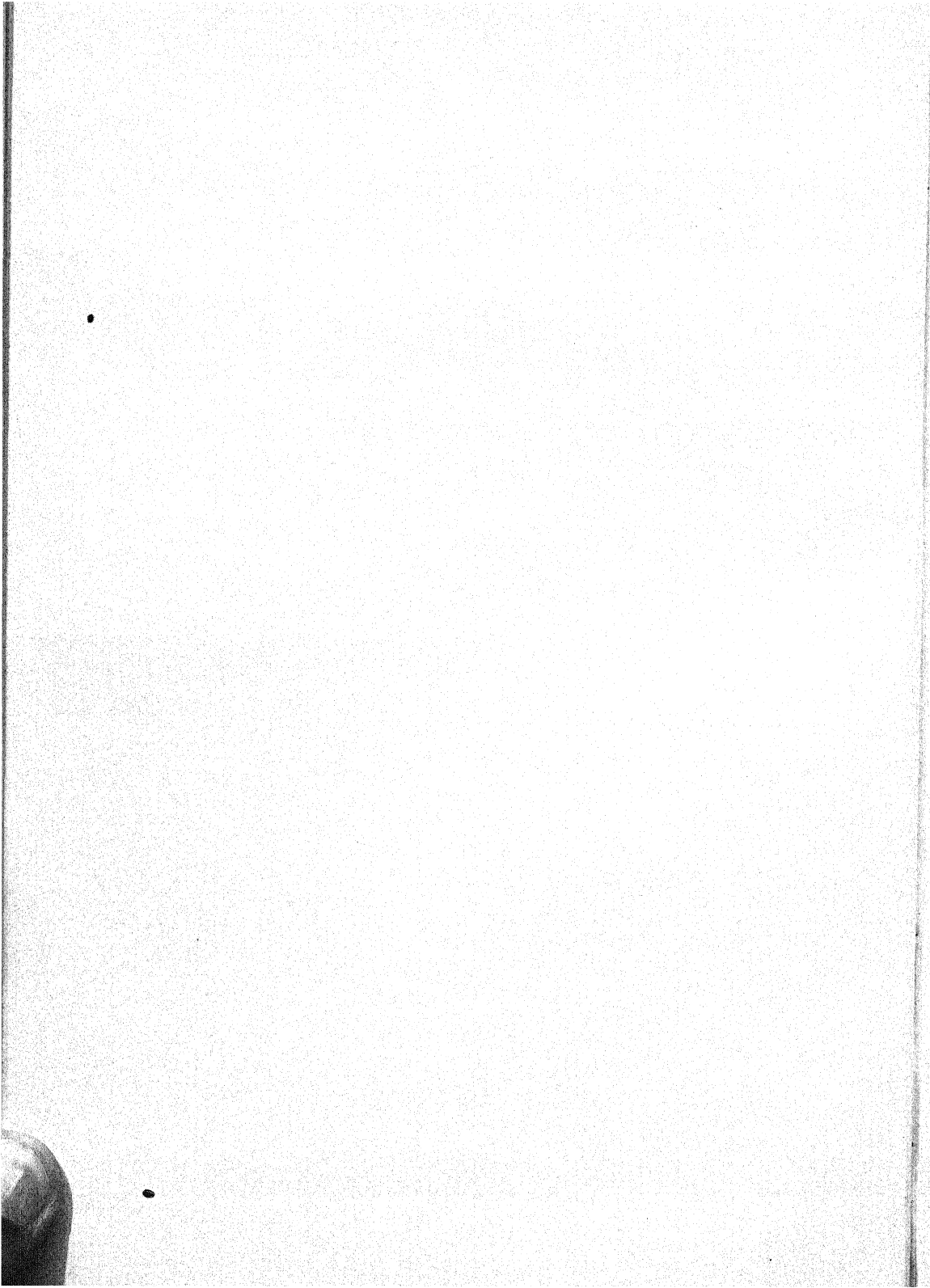
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 XXXI. CEYLON, ARAKAN AND OTHERS.

ABBREVIATIONS

Æ . . .	copper, including bronze.
Ṛ . . .	silver.
A. S. B. . .	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Ḃ . . .	gold.
B. M. . .	British Museum.
Br. . .	Brāhmī script.
C. A. I. . .	Cunningham, <i>Coins of Ancient India</i> .
C. M. I. . .	ditto, <i>Coins of Mediaeval India</i> .
C. S. I. . .	Elliot, <i>Coins of Southern India</i> .
diad. . .	wearing diadem.
<i>Ep. Ind.</i> . .	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> .
<i>I. C.</i> . .	Rapson, <i>Indian Coins</i> .
I. M. . .	Indian Museum, Calcutta.
<i>Ind. Ant.</i> . .	<i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Bombay.
<i>J. A. S. B.</i> . .	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> .
<i>J. R. A. S.</i> . .	„ „ <i>Royal Asiatic Society</i> .
Kh. . .	Kharoshthī script.
l. . .	left, of reader.
L . . .	lead.
mon. . .	monogram or similar mark.
obv. . .	obverse.
<i>Proc. A. S. B.</i> . .	<i>Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> .
r. . .	right, of reader.
R.-C. . .	from cabinet of Col. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E.
<i>Rep. or Reports</i> . .	<i>Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India</i> (old series).
rev. . .	reverse.
sq. . .	square.
<i>Z. D. M. G.</i> . .	<i>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i> .

PART III

**PERSIAN, MEDIAEVAL, SOUTH INDIAN
AND MISCELLANEOUS COINS**



SECTION XII

THE SASSANIAN DYNASTY OF PERSIA

INTRODUCTION ¹

THE Sassanian dynasty of Persia, which succeeded the Arsakidan, lasted for more than four centuries, from 226 to 651 A.D. The following list of the kings was compiled by the late Mr. E. Thomas, chiefly from Armenian authorities, with corrections from independent sources (*Num. Chron.*, 1872, p. 44; *Sassanians in Persia*, p. 12). Other authors vary the spelling of the names, and give the dates with some differences.

THE SASSANIAN DYNASTY.

	<i>Accession A. D.</i>
1. Ardeshr̥ I, Bābekān	226
2. Shāpūr I	240
3. Hormazd I	271
4. Varahrān (Bahrām) I	272
5. Varahrān II	275
6. Varahrān III (Segān Shāh)	292
7. Narsahi (Narsēs, Ναρσῆς)	292
8. Hormazd II	301
9. Shāpūr II (Zu'laktāf)	309
10. Ardeshr̥ II (Jamīl)	380
11. Shāpūr III	384
12. Varahrān IV (Kermān Shāh)	386
13. Yezdegird I (Bazah-Kār)	397
14. Varahrān V (Gōr)	417
15. Yezdegird II (Sipāh-dost)	438
16. Hormazd III	457
17. Firōz	459
18. Vagharsh (Báλας)	486
19. Kobād (Nekrāi, 'the Wise,' Καβάδης)	490 ²
20. Khusrū I (Naushirwān)	530-1
21. Hormazd IV (Türk-zādah)	578

¹ Special abbreviations in this Section are :—B. = Bartholomaei; D. = Drouin; K. = Kufic; L. = Longpérier; P. = Pahlavī; Th. = Thomas. The Sassanian coins, although not Indian, served as the model for long series of Indian coinages (*post*, Section XIII), and are included in the catalogue at the request of the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

² Th. omits Jamasp, who, in 498 A. D., temporarily took the place of his brother Kobād (L., p. 70).

	<i>Accession A. D.</i>
22. Khusrū II (Parvīz)	590
23. Kobād [II] (Shīrūiah, Al-Ghashūm, 'the Iniquitous')	628
24. Ardešhīr III	628
25. Shahr-yār (Khorham, Σαρβάρος)	629
26. Purān-dukht (daughter of Khusrū Parvīz)	630
27. Khusrū [III]	} 631-2
28. Azarmi-dukht (daughter of Khusrū, widow of No. 25)	
29. Hormazd [V]	
30. Yezdegird III (son of No. 25, according to Persian authorities; or son of Kobād and grandson of Khusrū, according to Armenian chronicles)	632 (16 June) to 651

[Yezdegird lived until September 651, but the Sassanian power was destroyed by the Arabs at the battle of Nahavend in 641.]

The coinage exists in three metals—gold, silver, and copper. The gold coins seem to be scarce, but examples of the other metals, especially the silver, are abundant. The gold pieces, like the Kushān and Gupta gold coinage in India, are struck to the standard of the reduced Roman *aureus*. The only gold coins included in this catalogue, three specimens of Shāpūr II (309-80 A. D.), range in weight from 109.2 to 112.3 English (Troy) grains (= about 7.2 grammes), and so agree with the *aureus* of 45 to the pound. The heaviest specimen of Shāpūr I (240-71 A. D.) in the British Museum weighs 113 grains, and was struck to the same standard. The gold coinage of Shāpūr III (384-6 A. D.) was struck to the Constantinian standard of 72 *aurei* to the pound, and does not exceed 70 English grains (about 4½ grammes) in weight.¹

The silver coinage, on the other hand, as in India, was regulated by the standard of the Greek drachma; and some of the copper coins seem intended to follow the same scale of weights.

The gold and most of the copper coins are thick in fabric, and of moderate diameter. The silver pieces are nearly all extraordinarily thin and broad, the breadth increasing in the later reigns, and attaining its maximum, 1.35 inch, in the seventh century under the Arab governors, who copied the issues of Khusrū II.

The type of the Sassanian coinage varies little throughout its long history; the obverse being occupied by the king's bust, almost always turned to the right, and the reverse by a portable fire-altar, with different accessories. On the earliest coins of the first king, Ardešhīr Bābekān, the royal portrait is distinctly Parthian, being, in fact, copied from the likeness of Mithradates; but, even during Ardešhīr's

¹ The weights cited by L. (pp. 13, 14) are given in Paris grains.

reign, the characteristic Sassanian crown surmounted by a globe was introduced, and the portrait lost its purely Parthian look. Wings, as an appendage to the globe, first appear on the coinage of Firōz (459-86). Khusrū II (590-628) dispensed with the globe, and adopted a peculiar form of winged head-gear, which continued in use, without material change, to the end of the dynasty, and was copied by the Arab governors down to the closing years of the seventh century. The legends, in the old Persian language and Pahlavī character, are exceptionally difficult to read and interpret; and satisfactory arrangement of the coins would be almost impossible but for the circumstance that nearly every king prior to Khusrū II adopted a distinctive form of head-dress, as well as peculiar modifications in the accessories of the type. The latest coins bear supplemental inscriptions in the Arabic language and Kufic script.

No information is available concerning the *provenance* of the coins now catalogued, which form a fairly representative set, although its deficiencies are numerous.

Interest in the Sassanian coinage seems to have died out of late years, and nearly all the standard publications on the subject are old. No satisfactory complete account has been published. Longpérier's valuable *Essai sur les Médailles des Rois Perses de la Dynastie Sassanide* (Paris, Didot), appeared in 1840, and naturally contains some serious errors (corrected in *J. R. A. S.*, 1850, p. 254, note; *ibid.*, 1852, p. 407; quoting Mordtmann in *Z. D. M. G.*, vols. viii, xii). The numerous papers by Mr. Edward Thomas are widely scattered. Those contributed by him to the *Num. Chron.* in 1872 and 1873 were reprinted (Trübner, 1873) under the title *Numismatic and other Antiquarian Illustrations of the Rule of the Sassanians in Persia from A. D. 226 to 652*, or more briefly, *Sassanians in Persia*. This work (p. 11) gives a bibliography of the subject.¹ The most important other papers by Mr. Thomas are 'The Pehlvi Coins of the Early Muhammadan Arabs' (*J. R. A. S.*, 1850, vol. xii); and 'Notes Introductory to Sassanian Mint Monograms and Gems, with a Supplementary Notice on the Arabico-Pehlvi Series of Persian Coins' (*ibid.*, 1852, vol. xiii). A summary description of the coins of each reign will be found in Canon Rawlinson's work, *The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy*, which is the most convenient presentation of Sassanian history for English readers. The best collection of plates is that published by M. Dorn (St. Pétersbourg, 1873), entitled *Collection de Monnaies Sassanides de feu le Lieutenant-Général J. de Bartholomaei*, but no text accompanies the 32 plates.

¹ Not to be confounded with another book by Mr. Thomas entitled *Early Sassanian Inscriptions and Coins*; and *Numismatic and other Antiquarian Illustrations of the Sassanians in Persia*, 2 vols., 1868-73. See Postscript, *post*, p. 231.

If specialists should discover defects or errors in my description of the Sassanian coins in this catalogue, I trust that the admitted difficulty of the subject may be deemed sufficient excuse. Dr. Codrington kindly guided me to the necessary books, but I have been obliged to do the best I could with the coins.

CATALOGUE

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
------------	--------	---------------------	---------	---------

No. 1. ARDESHĪR I, BĀBEKĀN, 226-40 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 58.8 .95	Head of king r., plaited beard in Parthian style; round-topped Parthian head-dress with ear-flaps; no globe. Pahlavī legend, beginning behind head, l., <i>Mazdisan bagī Artahshatr r., malkān malkā Airān</i> , 'The Ormazd worshipper, divine Artaxerxes, king of kings of Irān.'	Fire-altar on two-stepped pedestal, with broad top, from which flames spring; pendants at corners, below which are vessels, which seem to be incense holders ('cassolettes à parfum', L.). P. legend, r., <i>Artahshatr</i> , l., <i>nūrā zi</i> , 'the fire of Artaxerxes' (Th.; B., Pl. I, 2, 3; Th., Pl. I, 10; L., Pl. I, 1; D., 'Les Legendes,' p. 75). ¹
2	"	Æ 64.5 1.08	Similar, with globe above head-dress; same legend continuous, with addition, <i>minūchatrī min Ya[z]dān</i> , 'of divine origin from the gods,' <i>ἐκ γένος θεῶν</i> .	Similar; same legend (Pl. XXIV, 1; Th., Pl. I, 7).

Copper

3	I.M.	Æ 167.5 1.02	Similar to No. 1; imperfect legend as No. 1, omitting <i>Airān</i> .	Similar to silver coins; same legend.
4	A.S.B.	Æ 212.7 1.08	Head of king r., with plaited beard; head-dress surmounted by globe; bust of youth (his son Shāpūr) l., facing him; legend illegible.	Ditto (Pl. XXIV, 2).
5	"	Æ 177.8 1.1	Similar; legend illegible.	Ditto; legend illegible; poor.
6	I.M.	Æ 161 1.1	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; partly legible; fair. (The legend should be <i>Shāhpūtri malkā</i> , D.)
7	A.S.B.	Æ 186 1.1	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto; poor.

¹ The old reading (L.) was *yezdāni*, 'divine.' The reading *nūrā zi* was determined by Noeldeke and Drouin. D. writes *mazdaian*, *malkān malkā*, and *Artakshetr*.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 2. SHĀPŪR (SAPOR) I, 240-71 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 65.5 .98	Bust of king r., with beard tied; head-dress with three principal points, surmounted by globe, and with cheek pieces. Continuous P. legend, beginning behind head, <i>Mazdāsan bagī Shahpūhari</i> ¹ <i>mal-kān malkā Airān minū-chatrī min Yazdān</i> , 'The Ormazd worshipper, divine S., king of kings of Airān, of divine origin from the gods.'	Fire-altar on two-stepped base, narrower at top than that of Ardeshrī I; crescent on shaft; at each side an attendant standing averted, grasping sceptre or spear, with sword at his side. P. legend r., <i>Shahpūhari</i> ; l., <i>nūrā zi</i> , 'the fire of S.' (L., Pl. III, 2, 3; Th., Pl. II, 3-6; B., Pl. II). In very good condition.
2	"	Æ 63 1.0	Similar.	Similar; poor.

Copper (bronze)

3	A.S.B.	Æ 170.8 1.07	Similar to silver coins, but worn; legend probably the same.	Device as on silver coins, except that altar has three steps; <i>nūrā zi</i> legible.
4	"	Æ 153 1.15	As No. 3; much worn.	As No. 3; in fairly good order; <i>nūrā zi</i> distinct; r. legend difficult to read.
5	"	Æ — 1.07	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; in bad condition (L., Pl. III, 5, with two-stepped altar).

No. 3. HORMAZD I; PROVINCIAL COINAGE IN (?) SĪSTĀN, BY (?) ARDAMITRA, ABOUT 271 A.D.

Copper

1	A.S.B.	Æ 99 .9	Parthian head l., with mass of hair behind as on coins of Pakorēs (<i>ante</i> , p. 58); legend lost.	Low fire-altar, without attendants, and with incense vessels, as on coins of Ardeshrī I. P. legend, l. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 ; r. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 . The rev. is slightly concave.
2	"	Æ 78 .8	Similar.	Similar; only a few characters visible.
3	"	Æ 95.5 .92	Ditto.	Ditto; nothing legible.
4-9	"	Æ —	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto. ²

¹ *Shahpūhari* = mod. Pers. *shāh-zāda* (*shāh-zāda*), 'king's son,' used as a proper name; Lat. Sapor; Gr. *Σαπώρ*. The spelling Shāpūr is that used by Mr. Thomas.

² M. Drouin (*Rev. Num.*, 1895, p. 52, Pl. II, 1-8; quoted by Rapson, *J. R. A. S.*, 1904, p. 678) found what he calls 'the normal legend of Hormazd I' on obv. of similar coins, and on rev., in at least one case, the name *Ardamitra*. The specimens figured by him came from Turkestan; that described by Mr. Rapson from Sīstān. The provenance of the coins now catalogued is not recorded. The legend on No. 1 is not *Ardamitra*.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 4. VARAHRĀN (BAHRĀM) I, 272-5 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ broken 1.0	Bust of king r., with long beard plaited in Parthian style; head-dress has five points surmounted by globe, which is decorated with trios of pellets; cheek-pieces. Legend defective and difficult to read; according to Th. it should be <i>Mazdīsan bagī Varahrān markān markā Airān</i> [with sometimes <i>va Anairān</i>] <i>minūchatrī min Yazdān</i> , 'The Ormazd-worshipper, divine V., king of kings of Airān [and Anairān=Tūrān], of divine origin from the gods.'	Fire-altar with base of two steps, three pellets on shaft; on l. king averted, wearing crown with globe, holding spear or sceptre in r. hand, with sword at side; on r. armed attendant, averted from altar. Legend, l. <i>nūrā zi</i> ; r. broken away (L., Pl. III, 8; Th., Pl. III, 1; B., Pl. III).
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No. 5. VARAHRĀN II, 275-92 A. D.

Silver

1	A.S.B.	Æ 52.8 1.05	Jugate busts of king and queen r.; king wears diadem and globe; queen's head-dress has a boar's head in front; opposite them, facing l., a miniature figure, probably son and heir, wearing head-dress with eagle's or hawk's beak in front, tinders a diadem. Legend, legible only at beginning, <i>Mazdīsan bagī Varahrān markān markā Airān va Anairān minūchatrī min Yazdān</i> , 'The Ormazd-worshipper, divine Varahrān, king of kings of Irān and non-Irān [= Tūrān], of divine origin from the gods.'	Fire-altar on two-stepped base, attended by king on l., wearing globed diadem, and on r. by the queen, who offers a chaplet. In upper field two symbols. Legend, r. <i>nūrā zi</i> ; l. damaged, <i>Varahrān</i> (L., Pl. IV, 5; Th., <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1872; <i>Sassanians</i> , p. 32, Pl. III, 1-5).
2	I.M.	Æ ring attached 1.11	Similar; in poor condition.	Similar, but queen replaced by male attendant; poor.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 7. NARSAHI (NARSĒS), 292-301 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 58.5 1.0	Bust of king r.; beard tied, with pendant; crown foliated, ¹ with globe above. Legend, very corrupt, intended for <i>Mazdīsan bagī Narsahi markān markā mī-nūchatrī min Yazdān</i> .	Fire-altar on two-stepped base, with three pellets on shaft; on l., the king turned towards altar with sceptre (spear), sword, and globed crown; on r., attendant turned towards altar with spear and sword. Two symbols above, the 'fero-har' and 'taurine'. Legend, r. <i>Narsahi</i> ; l. <i>nūrā zi</i> , corruptly written.
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No. 8. HORMAZD II, 301-9 A. D.

*Copper**Ormazd type*

1	A.S.B.	Æ 34.2 .63	Bust of king r., with short tied beard; lion's head and mane as crest on front of head-dress, which is surmounted by a flower (? rose) in place of the usual globe. Traces of legend <i>Auharmazdī</i> in front of face.	Fire-altar on broad base, with bust of Ormazd rising from top—his arms extended, r. hand holding royal diadem, and l. hand a spear. Traces of legend (Pl. XXIV, 3).
2	„	Æ 31.8 .62	Bust of king r., with short tied beard; crown or diadem has five pellets, but no lion's head; the usual globe above. Legend in front of face <i>Auharmazdī</i> , behind head <i>malkā</i> , 'King Hormazd.'	Device as on No. 1. Th. (p. 41) reads <i>Avasta mūrta</i> , 'image of Avasta,' or 'Ormazd', but I cannot make out more than <i>astamū</i> (Pl. XXIV, 4). Perhaps the true reading is <i>apasta</i> , 'confidence,' D.
3	„	Æ 22 .6	Bust of king r., with a three-pointed crown; no globe, flower, or lion's head; no trace of legend.	Same device as on Nos. 1 and 2, treated slightly differently; legend illegible; in poor condition.

Thick, heavy altar type

4	A.S.B.	Æ 53 .56	Bust of king r.; lion's head on front of head-dress; no legend.	Altar with heavy base and top filling field; symbols on shaft. No legend; rude, polygonal piece (Pl. XXIV, 5).
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¹ Canon Rawlinson describes the foliated branches as 'horns of ibex or stag'.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
5	A.S.B.	Æ 49.9 .6	As No. 4.	As No. 4.
6	„	Æ 51.5 .65	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	„	Æ 48 .72	Ditto.	Ditto; in bad condition.
8	„	Æ 59.2 .66	Somewhat similar; lion's scalp indistinct; in legend opposite face <i>ma</i> legible.	Altar of different form, filling field; no legend.
9	„	Æ 64 .71	Generally similar.	Altar of same shape as Nos. 3-7.

No. 9. SHĀPŪR (SAPOR) II, ZU'LAKTĀF, 309-80 A.D.

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ 109.2 .76	Bust of king r.; beard short, with pendant; crown three-pointed, with globe. Legend, beginning in front of face, difficult to read, seems to be <i>Mazdisan bagī Shāhpūharī malkān malkā</i> , 'The worshipper of Ormazd, divine S., king of kings.'	Broad-topped fire-altar, without attendants, flanked by incense vases, as on coins of Ardeshr I. Marginal legend uncertain; to r. of altar <i>malkāi</i> , 'royal' (Pl. XXIV, 6; see L., Pl. VI, 2; Th., <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1872, p. 273).
2	„	Æ 109.5 .77	Similar; legend obscure.	Similar; legend marginal only, not read.
3	„	Æ 112.3 .8	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto; legend at top (B., Pl. VII, 6).

Silver

4	A.S.B.	Æ 63.3 1.0	Similar to gold coins; <i>mazdisan bagī Shā</i> (?) on r. margin.	Roughly designed narrow fire-altar, with indication of bust in flame; on each side an attendant with spear or sceptre, turned towards altar; single line of beading; no legend.
5	I.M.	Æ 62 .9	Similar; legend obscure.	Similar; worn; traces of legend.
6	„	Æ 63.4 .85	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto; no legend.
7	A.S.B.	Æ 61.3 .95	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto; ditto.
8	„	Æ — .91	Similar; much worn.	Apparently similar; much defaced.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 11. SHĀPŪR (SAPOR) III, 384-6 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 56 1.1	Bust of king r., with flat-topped cap and globe. Legend, <i>mazdīsan bagī Shahpūhari</i> , in four sections.	Fire-altar with bust and attendants, as on coins of Shāpūr II; no legend.
2	A.S.B.	Æ 62.7 1.02	Similar; worn. Legend, <i>mazdīsan bagī Shahpūhari malkān</i> , in three sections.	Ditto; ditto.

Copper

3	I.M.	Æ 48.6 .63	Bust of king, with characteristic flat-topped head-dress, but no globe nor legend.	Altar with broad base and top and symbol on shaft, filling field, as on coins of Hormazd II; no legend (Pl. XXIV, 7).
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No. 12. VARAHRĀN IV (KERMĀN SHĀH), 386-97 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 53.1 .93	King's bust r., with a curved plume at back of head-dress. Legend in very clear script, [<i>Va</i>] <i>rahrān malkān mā[l]kā</i> , 'V., king of kings.'	Fire-altar, with head of Ormazd r. in flame; attendants with spears, turned towards altar; no legend.
2	"	Æ 65 1.18	Bust of king r., but with a wing instead of curved plume at back of head-dress. Legend in front of face not read.	Similar, with head r.; in bad condition (apparently this coin must belong to V. IV).
3	"	Æ 65.1 .94	Bust and plume as on No. 1; <i>Varahrān</i> legible.	Similar, but no head in flame; legend illegible.

No. 13. YEZDEGIRD I (BAZAH-KĀR), 397-417 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 58.7 1.1	Bust of king r.; crown small, with globe above and crescent in front; long legend not read. (D. reads <i>mazdaiasn bagī rāmshetri Yazdekerti malkān malkā Airān.</i>)	Fire-altar with attendants turned towards it; <i>rāsti</i> , 'truth,' (Th.; 'good,' D.) on shaft; a 'taurine' symbol on each side of flame, and a plain crescent l. Legend, l. illegible; r. (?) <i>ain</i> , apparently the mint, II .
2	"	Æ 60.1 1.2	Generally similar, but face has an Indian look, and the legend before face only, not read.	Generally similar, but without the extra crescent; no legend (attribution doubtful).

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 14. VARAHRĀN V (BAHRĀM GÖR), 417-38 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 61 1.13	Bust of king r.; two-pointed crown surmounted by crescent containing globe. Legend begins <i>Varahrān</i> (or <i>Valahlān</i>) <i>mal-kā</i> , rest not read.	Fire-altar with conical flame; head of Ormazd r., inserted in upper part of altar below flame; an attendant on each side with spear presenting arms to altar. Legend, l. <i>Varahrān</i> , imperfect; r. <i>Āi</i> (? = Airān), the mint (Th., Pl. VII, 8, same mint; L., Pl. VIII, 5, mint <i>Wah</i> ; B., Pl. XII).
2	„	Æ 65 1.25	Bust of king r.; head-dress a low crown surmounted by globe with wings. Legend, r. (?) <i>Lūr Varahrān</i> ; l. <i>kadi</i> , 'fortunate,' 'victorious Varahrān'; but meaning of <i>Lūr</i> not known.	Altar with three steps; no head of Ormazd; attendants with high caps presenting arms; no legend (Pl. XXIV, 8. This coin does not seem to agree with any published).

No. 15. YEZDEGIRD II, 438-57 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 61.4 1.2	Bust of king r.; three-pointed crown surmounted by crescent containing globe. Legend, <i>Rāmshetri</i> (?) <i>Izdakarti</i> . (According to D., the coins with legend <i>rāmshetri Yazdekerti</i> belong to Y. I. <i>Rāmshetri</i> = <i>rāmi kshatra</i> , 'prosperity of the empire'.)	Two-stepped altar with conical flame; no Ormazd head; <i>rās[tā]</i> , 'truth,' on shaft; attendant on each side presenting arms. Legend, l. seems to be <i>nūdah</i> , 'nineteen' (scil. regnal year); r. <i>Wah</i> or <i>Vah</i> , initials syllable of a mint-name. (See B., Pl. XIII; L., Pl. VIII, 3, 4, erroneously ascribed to Y. I; Th., Pl. V, 4; but the legend there is <i>Kadi Izdakarti</i> .)
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No. 17. FĪRŌZ, 459-86 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 61.8 1.12	Bust of king r.; crown, surmounted by crescent containing globe, nearly agreeing in shape with that of Yazdegird II; a small figure l. on r. margin (young	Three-stepped, narrow altar; attendants rudely outlined, turned towards altar, but without spears; star above l., crescent r.; legend, l. <i>tarin</i> , 'two' (reg-
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Firōz ?) offers the king a diadem. Behind king's head, <i>Rām</i> (the name of guardian of Firōz); no other legend.	nal year); r. <i>Mar</i> (= Merv), mint (B., Pl. XVIII, 6, same date and mint; wrongly assigned to Jamasp; L., Pl. IX, 4; Th., Pl. V, 12, 13, wrongly assigned to Hormazd III). ¹
2	I.M.	Æ 63.5 1.0	Bust of king r.; small two-pointed crown, surmounted by crescent containing globe; wide blank margin. Legend, badly executed, <i>Kadi Firūchi</i> , 'King Firoz,' Th. (<i>Kadi</i> = 'fortunate,' 'victorious,' D.)	Fire-altar, three-stepped; attendants turned towards it, without spears; star l., crescent r. Legend, l., a single large character, apparently <i>ma</i> ; r. <i>Wah</i> or <i>Vah</i> , initial syllable of mint (Pl. XXIV, 9). ²
3	„	Æ 62.2 1.1	Bust of king r.; small crown surmounted by wings, crescent, and globe, crescent in front; legend not read.	Similar to No. 2. Legend, l. illegible, a date; r. <i>Nah</i> (? = Nahavend), mint.
4	„	Æ 54.8 1.02	As No. 3.	As No. 3; mint <i>Nab</i> , or (?) <i>Ni</i> .

No. 19. KOBĀD I, 490-531 A.D.

Silver

1	A.S.B.	Æ 60 1.18	Bust of king r.; small head-dress with crescent in front, and crescent, globe, and wings above; two stars and two crescents in field; three crescents enclosing stars on margin. Legend, r., in minute characters, <i>Kūāt</i> ; no l. legend.	Narrow, three-stepped altar with conical flame; attendants rudely indicated; star l., crescent r. Date, l. <i>haf</i> (= <i>hafdah</i> , 17); mint, r. <i>Lad</i> or <i>Rad</i> .
2	I.M.	Æ 57.7 1.18	Similar; worn; only trace of name.	Similar; date, <i>sizdah</i> , 16; mint, <i>As</i> . (Th., Pl. VI, 3, 5; L., Pl. X, 3 (corrected J. R. A. S., 1852, p. 407); B., Pl. XVII, and XIX, 16-20).

¹ As Rawlinson points out (*Seventh Or. Mon.*, p. 327), Rām was the guardian or tutor (précepteur) of Firōz, not of Hormazd III, as erroneously asserted by Th. (*Sassanians*, p. 67). This being so, it is natural to interpret these coins as issued by Rām on behalf of young Firōz, whose father's portrait is given the principal place. The coins assigned by L., Pl. IX, 1, to Hormazd III are Indo-Sassanian of Kābul, and will be described in the next section. No coins of Hormazd III are known.

² Indian imitations will be described in the next section.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 20. KHUSRŪ I (NŪSHĪRVĀN), 531-78 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 62 1.2	Bust of king r.; crown small, with point on top, crescent and star in front, globe above; three crescents without stars on margin. Legend, r. <i>Khusrū</i> ; l. <i>afzūn</i> , = 'Khusrū increasing.'	Two-stepped altar, with conical flame; attendants facing, holding in front swords with points on ground. Date, <i>sizsīh</i> , 33; mint, <i>Nāh</i> or <i>Nih</i> .
2	"	loop at- tached 1.15	Similar; worn.	Similar. Date, <i>tarīn</i> , 2; mint, <i>Am</i> .

No. 21 a. VARAHRĀN CHOBĪN (VI), IN REIGN OF No. 21,
HORMAZD IV, ABOUT 579 A. D. (590, D.)*Silver*

1	A.S.B.	Æ 56.1 1.22	Rude copy of device on No. 1 of Varahrān V. Legend begins with <i>Varahrān</i> , rest not read; a counter-mark on margin. (Possibly a coin of Varahrān V—see D. 'Les Légendes,' p. 105.)	Rude copy of altar of Varahrān V, with head of Ormazd r. in upper part; no legend (Pl. XXIV, 10; Th., <i>Sassanians</i> , p. 77; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , VIII, p. 270; not in L. or B. A camp currency).
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No. 22. KHUSRŪ II (PARVĪZ), 590-628 A. D.

Silver

1	A.S.B.	Æ 56.3 1.3	Bust of king r.; crown surmounted by spreading wings enclosing star in crescent; three similar stars and crescent on margin. Legend, l. <i>afzūt</i> , 'increase'; r. <i>Khūs-rū</i> (also read <i>Khūs-rū</i> or <i>Hūs-lū</i>).	Narrow fire-altar with rounded outline; crescent r. and star l. above; attendants facing front, a crescent over each; triple beaded circle. Date, l. seems to be <i>shashsīh</i> , 36; r. mint, <i>Aham</i> (Pl. XXIV, 11).
2	I.M.	Æ 63.8 1.3	Similar.	Similar; date, apparently <i>chaharsīh</i> , 34; mint, <i>Aham</i> .
3	"	Æ 62.2 1.3	Ditto.	Ditto; date, <i>haftsīh</i> , 37; mint, <i>Aham</i> .
4	"	Æ 53.1 1.2	Ditto.	Ditto; date, <i>hashtsīh</i> , 38; mint, <i>Aham</i> .
5	"	Æ 51.3 1.2	Ditto; K. <i>bismillah</i> on margin.	Ditto; date, (?) <i>nūsīh</i> , 39; mint, (?).
6	A.S.B.	Æ 54.4 1.22	Ditto; P. <i>afab</i> on margin. (D. reads <i>afid</i> = 'praise'.)	Ditto; date, <i>sīh</i> , 30; mint, <i>Shī</i> .

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
7	A.S.B.	Æ 59 1.3	As No. 6.	As No. 6; date, <i>sizsīh</i> , 33; mint, <i>Ral</i> .
8	I.M.	Æ 56.3 1.28	Ditto.	Ditto; date, (?); mint, <i>Mar</i> (= Merv).
9	„	Æ 62 1.21	Ditto; P. <i>afbī</i> on margin.	Ditto; date, <i>panjsīh</i> , 35; mint, <i>Nih</i> .
10	„	Æ 63.5 1.25	Similar; but with small crown, like that of Khusrū I; same legends, none on margin; stars in crescents on margin as on coins of Kh. II.	Similar; but no crescents over attendants; date, <i>khamshī</i> , 5; mint, <i>Ral</i> .
11	A.S.B.	Æ 61.7 1.26	Similar; damaged; head like that of Firōz.	Similar; date, <i>hafsih</i> , 37; mint, <i>Ral</i> .

UNCERTAIN

Copper (bronze)

1	I.M.	Æ 63 ·7	Bust of king r., wearing low cap, radiate; some obscure P. characters in front of face.	Ill-executed altar, with attendants holding spears, turned towards it; no legend (Pl. XXIV, 12).
2	„	Æ 51 ·77	Similar.	Similar (Pl. XXIV, 13).
3	„	Æ 50 ·68	Ditto.	Ditto. ¹

THE ARAB GOVERNORS OF PERSIA

*Silver*No. 2. OBEIDALLAH BIN ZĪĀD, D. 67 A.H. = 686-7 A.D.²

1	A.S.B.	Æ 55.2 1.22	Bust of king r., as of Khusrū II; double beading; broad margin. Legend, l. behind head, P. <i>afzū</i> ; r. before face in two lines, P. (1) <i>Obeitālā</i> , = اوبيتالا. (2) <i>Ziyyātān</i> = زيّاتان. On margin crescents with stars, K. <i>bismillah</i> , بسم الله and P. <i>ma</i> .	Narrow fire-altar with attendants, as on coins of Khusrū II, in triple beading; four crescents with stars in margin. Date, l. (?) <i>doshast</i> , 62; mint, r. <i>Rad</i> or <i>Lad</i> (J. R. A. S., 1850, p. 290).
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¹ These coins (Nos. 15924-6) probably were found together. They seem to be unpublished.

² The spelling of Arabic words follows Th.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 3. SALĪM BIN ZĪĀD, ABOUT SAME DATE

2	I.M.	Æ 62.5 1.27	Similar; in margin K. <i>bismillah</i> , a horseshoe-shaped countermark, and two trios of pellets next the star and crescent at bottom. P. legend, l. <i>afzūt</i> ; r., in two lines, (1) <i>Salīmī</i> , (2) <i>Ziyyātān</i> .	Similar. Date, <i>panjshast</i> , 65 A. H. = (684-5 A. D.); mint, <i>Marv</i> .
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No. 5. ABDALLAH BIN HĀZIM, D. 72 A. H. = 691-2 A. D.

3	I.M.	Æ 62 1.36	Same in all respects as No. 2, except that legend l. is P. (1) <i>Apdūlā</i> , (2) <i>ī Hazmān</i> .	Similar. Date, <i>sīshast</i> , 63 A. H. (= 682-3 A. D.); mint, <i>Marv</i> .
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UNCERTAIN, (?) No. IX, OMĪAH BIN ABDALLAH, 692, 693 A. D.

4	I.M.	Æ 59.1 1.32	Bust of king as usual; on margin, K. <i>bismillah</i> and P. legend, (?) <i>Omiya Apdūlā</i> ; a countermark, and two trios of pellets next crescent and star at bottom. P. legend, l. <i>afzūt</i> ; r. not read.	Device as usual in triple beading, outside which is a margin with marks and legend not read, surrounded by a fourth beading. Date seems to be <i>arbā</i> , 4; mint, <i>Khurāsān</i> (Pl. XXIV, 14). (See <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , 1850, p. 307.)
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UNCERTAIN

5	I.M.	Æ 27.5 .9	Device as usual; in margin P. <i>afab</i> . P. legend, l. <i>afzūt</i> ; r. <i>Or...</i> (or <i>Ol...</i>).	Device as usual; on margin four crescents with stars and four trios of pellets. Date and mint not read. (See <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , 1850, p. 254 n., quoting Fraehn in <i>J. As.</i> , t. iv (1824), p. 335; L., Pl. XII, 3, wrongly ascribed.)
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BILINGUAL COINS OF MUHAMMAD THE MAHDĪ OF
BUKHĀRĀ, ABOUT 760 A. D., IMITATED FROM COINS OF
VARAHRĀN CHOBĪN

Silver

1	A.S.B.	Æ 43.1 1.0	Bust of king r., in crude outline, imitating the 'camp coinage' of Varahrān Chobīn; crown surmounted by	Two-stepped fire-altar, rudely outlined, with attendants barely recognizable; no legend.
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AR



1



AE



2



AE



3



AV



AE



4



AE



5



6



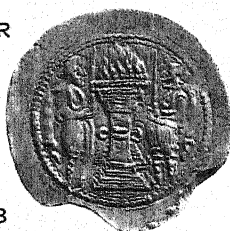
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7



AR



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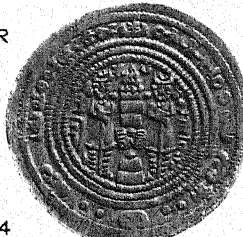
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12



AR



14

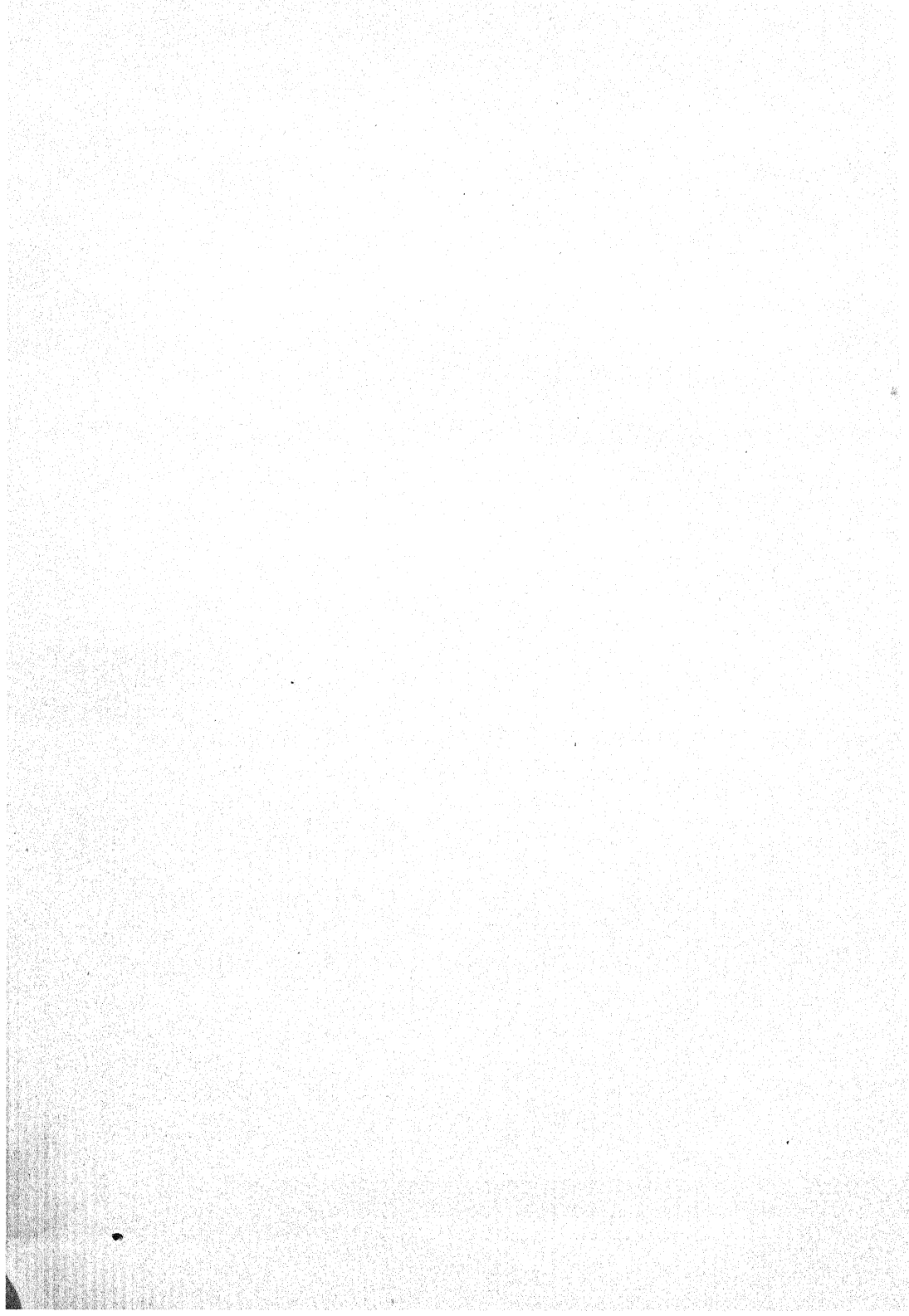


AE



13

SASSANIAN COINS



Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	A.S.B.	AR 46.1 1.02	crescent and ball. Bilingual legend; P. r. in peculiar script, <i>Pohwār Howā-dāo</i> , پوهوار هووداو, equivalent to <i>Bukhārā Khuddāt</i> , the title of the prince who first struck this type in 632 A.D. K. legend, l. سُنِّي, <i>Sunnī</i> , 'the orthodox.' Similar; in better condition; P. legend as on No. 1; K. legend, also the same, <i>Sunnī</i> , سُنِّي, 'the orthodox.' Globe instead of crescent and ball above crown.	Similar; the head in the upper part of the altar is more distinct.
3	„	AR broken .96	Similar to No. 1, with crescent and ball above crown. P. legend imperfect; K. legend, <i>Al-mahdī</i> , المهدي, 'the guide.'	Similar. ¹

¹ This curious coinage has been fully described and illustrated by Mr. Thomas in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. viii (1879), p. 269; *Num. Chron.*, 1881, pp. 116-128, Pl. VI, in connexion with the issues of Varahrān Chobīn. When the notice by the same author in Prinsep's *Essays*, ii. 116 was written, the legends had not been completely deciphered. Probably the specimens catalogued come from the hoard found in Kūlū, where coins of Varahrān Chobīn were associated with the Bukharan imitations (*I. A. ut sup.*, p. 270).

POSTSCRIPT.

When writing the catalogue I overlooked two important papers by the late M. Drouin, namely, 'Histoire de l'Épigraphie Sassanide' (Aperçu sommaire; mémoire lu à la section Iranienne du Congrès des Orientalistes tenu à Paris en Septembre 1897); and 'Les Légendes des Monnaies Sassanides' (*Revue Archéologique*, 1898). The former gives a full bibliography of all publications on Sassanian matters, including the coins. The latter gives amended readings of all the coin legends. The more important corrections have been inserted in the proofs. M. Drouin describes Mordtmann's memoir in *Z. D. M. G.* for 1854 as 'un vaste travail d'ensemble qui a servi de base à tous les ouvrages postérieurs sur la matière'. Subsequent papers by Mordtmann appeared in 1857, 1865, 1879 and 1880. The memoir published in 1879 is a complete treatise on the numismatic history of the Arab Governors of Persia, while the posthumous memoir of 1880 brings the earlier essays up to date. According to M. Drouin, the essays of Mordtmann, combined with the plates of Bartholomaei, should be used still as the basis of all Sassanian studies. The only published catalogue of Sassanian coins is that by M. A. de Markoff (1889), describing about 500 coins of the Sassanian series in the cabinet of the *Institut des Langues Orientales* at St. Petersburg.

SECTION XIII

MEDIAEVAL INDO-SASSANIAN COINS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE WHITE HUNS

INTRODUCTION

THE heterogeneous coins grouped together in this Section belong to widely separated localities, and probably extend over a period of six centuries, from about 500 to 1100 A. D. Few of them can be assigned with confidence to any particular kingdom or ruler; in fact, the only certain assignments to rulers of known date and place are those of the better *Ādi-varāha* coins to Bhojadeva I, king of Kanauj from about 840-90 A. D., and of certain White Hun pieces to Toramāṇa and Mihiragula, between 490 and 540 A. D. A morphological classification has, therefore, been found convenient, the bond of union being the common descent of the whole group from the Sassanian coinage described in the last section. Regarded in this light, these barbarous coins are interesting as examples of numismatic degradation.

The note in the catalogue gives full references concerning the coin of Vāhi-(*al.* Shāhi)-tigīn, who was probably a king of Multān about 500 A. D. The next coin catalogued certainly bears the name of King Napki in Pahlavī. The five coins assigned to Napki are all very much alike, but Nos. 2 and 3 replace the ordinary Pahlavī *Na* by a peculiar character. The provenance indicates that Napki ruled at Kābul, and he may be assigned doubtfully to the fifth century. The note in the catalogue gives the necessary references. The 'solar type' coins with the legend *Tora* in bold Brahmi script may be attributed with confidence to the Toramāṇa, a White Hun or Ephthalite chief, who led his horde into India about 490 A. D., and was succeeded in his Indian dominions about 510 A. D. by his son Mihiragula or Mihirakula. The 'bull type' coins which bear the name of the latter certainly belong to the son of Toramāṇa, and often are restruck on the coins of that prince. Dr. Fleet has shown recently that Siālkōt in the Panjāb represents Sākala, the Indian capital of Mihiragula.¹ The White Huns

¹ 'Sagala, Sakala, the City of Milinda and Mihirakula' (*Actes du XIV^e Congrès Intern. des Or.*, t. I, 1905).

issued no coinage with types of their own, being content with barbarous imitations of the coins of the countries which they overran during the fifth and sixth centuries. Many of the White Hun coins are anonymous, but are distinguished by a peculiar mark, which Cunningham named the 'Ephthalite symbol' (see Pl. XXV, 6, 7).

The base silver coinage imitating the later issues of Fīrōz, the Sassanian king killed by the Ephthalites or White Huns in 488 A. D., probably was struck first by Toramāna at the close of the fifth century, but still more degraded copies continued to be issued much longer (Pl. XXV, 8-17).

This class of coins comes, so far as is recorded, chiefly from Rājputāna. The eastern or Magadha type (Pl. XXV, 10) preserves very faint recollections of either the Sassanian head or the fire-altar, although both may be traced on the better specimens. The pieces which bear the legend *Śrī Vi* or *Śrī Vigra* may be assigned with almost positive certainty to one or other of the kings of Magadha named Vighraha-pāla. The least barbarous specimens seem to have been issued by the first king of that name, about 900 A. D. The wholly corrupt copies may be as late as the time of Vighraha-pāla III, in the middle of the eleventh century.

The curious coinage known by the popular name Gadhaiyā, or Gadhiyā, of uncertain derivation, seems at first sight to have no intelligible device. But study of extensive series convinced numismatists long ago that the apparently meaningless marks are simply extreme degradations of the ancient Sassanian type (Pl. XXV, 11-17). A few of the later coins are inscribed (Pl. XXV, 15, 16), but I have not been able to make sense of the legend on the specimens catalogued, which seems to give a name beginning with *Kā*. Professor Rapson has shown (*J. R. A. S.*, 1900, p. 122) that certain coins of this kind, bearing the name of Chittarāja, were issued by a member of the Śilāhāra dynasty of the Northern Konkan on the Bombay coast between 1020 and 1060 A. D. The inscribed pieces now published may be of nearly the same date. Similar coins are sometimes found in Mewār (Webb, *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rājputāna*, pp. 4-6). The comparatively modern coin, No. 24, is interesting as proving the late survival of a dim recollection of the Sassanian prototype. Webb cites the 'Dhinglā paisā', which is still current in Rājputāna, as a still stronger illustration of the same fact.

The true assignment of the abundant *Ādi-varāha*, or 'primaeval boar', coins was first effected by Professor Hultzsch, who showed that they were issued by the powerful king, Bhojadeva I, who ruled in Northern India, with his capital at Kanauj, from about 840 to 890 A. D.,

and took the title of *Ādi-varāha*, thus identifying himself with the 'boar incarnation' of Vishṇu. Rude copies of this class of coin probably belong to the eleventh or twelfth century.

I am unable to say anything definite about the four coins grouped together as 'Unknown'. No. 1 (Pl. XXV, 19) is a variety of the Napki coins of Kābul. No. 3 (Pl. XXV, 20), exhibiting a Bactrian camel and fire-altar, may or may not be Indian; it does not seem to belong to the Sassanian coinage of Persia.

In addition to the references already given, the following publications may be consulted:—Cunningham, 'The Later Indo-Scythians' (*Num. Chron.*, 1894); V. A. Smith, 'History and Coinage of the Gupta Period' (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, vol. lxiii, pp. 164–212); G. P. Taylor, 'On the Gadhaiyā Coins of Gujarāt' (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, vol. lxxiii (1904), *Num. Suppl.*); and *I. C.*, secs. 103–9, with copious detailed references.

CATALOGUE

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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VĀHI- (al. SHĀHI)-TIGĪN PROBABLY KING OF MULTĀN, ABOUT 500 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	R 50 1.17	Bust of king, showing three-quarter face r., beardless, with moustache; low crown or cap, surmounted by tiger's head r., and three points (<i>triśūl</i>) in front and also behind. Unknown characters (Irano-Scythic) in field before face. Br. legend in broad margin, the most probable reading of which on this specimen is श्री हितिविरलाध (? व or च) परमेश्वर श्री वाहितिगीन देवनारित, 'Śrī hitivirai-ralādha (? va, ? cha) paramēśvara śrī Vāhi tigīn devanārīta(?)'; giving the titles of a king Vāhi, with the Turkish rank of <i>tigīn</i> .	Bust of deity facing, wearing crown; head surrounded by flames rising to a point; in broad margin, two circles below, and at top and sides crescents enclosing stars, as on coins of Jamasp. Well-engraved Pahlavi legends as read by Th.; l. <i>Saf tansaf tej</i> , سف تنسف تئف, probably meaning <i>Śrī Tansaf deva</i> , the name of the deity, supposed to be the Sun-god of Multān; r. (?) <i>Tarkhān Khurāsān malkā</i> , طرخان خراسان ملکا; but the first word is doubtful. The second and third words meaning 'king of Khurāsān' are certain ¹ (Pl. XXV, 1).
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¹ Two coins of this much-discussed type were found in the tope of Mānikyāla. I have followed Thomas chiefly, but have taken the reading *Vāhi* (*Vahi*) from M. Drouin. I do

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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NAPKĪ, A (? KUSHĀN) KING OF KĀBUL IN (?) FIFTH OR SIXTH CENTURY

Silver

1	A.S.B.	Æ 52.8 1.03	Bust of king r., with features rather Indian than Persian; ear-ring with two drops; winged head-dress with crescent over forehead; above, buffalo's head with wide horns, facing. P. legend in peculiar script, <i>Napki malik</i> , 'King Napki,' before face, and P. <i>sha</i> behind head.	Elongated two-stepped fire-altar; the attendant with spear on each side turned towards altar; above the head of each a wheel; no distinct legend, except Br. <i>la</i> in l. field (Pl. XXV, 2).
2	"	Æ 59.8 1.12	Similar; P. <i>sha</i> l. behind head; (?) <i>ki malik</i> r. before face. Br. <i>ha</i> in l. field over shoulder.	Similar; Br. <i>ha</i> in l. field (Pl. XXV, 3).
3	I.M.	Æ 52 1.02	Similar; P. legends as No. 2; (?) Br. <i>na</i> behind shoulder.	Similar.

Copper

4	A.S.B.	Æ 48.9 1.02	Similar to silver coins; P. legends, <i>pkī malik</i> and <i>sha</i> ; no Br. letter.	Similar.
5	"	Æ 36.1 1.0	Ditto; poor. Legend, <i>Napki malik</i> complete; no detached letters.	Ditto; much defaced. ¹

WHITE HUN (EPHTHALITE)

Copper

TORAMĀNA, ABOUT 500 A. D.

Solar type

1	I.M.	Æ 47.3 .8	Rude copy of Sassanian bustr., without conspicuous head-dress; Br. <i>bra</i> before face.	Horizontal line across middle of coin; solar wheel above; Br. <i>Tora</i> in large letters below (Pl. XXV, 4).
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not believe that the word *Airān* occurs in the Br. legend. See Prinsep's *Essays*, ii. 110; *J. R. A. S.*, xii (1850), p. 344; *Reports*, v. 121; *Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 291; *I. C.*, sec. 109; Drouin in *Revue Num.*, 1898, p. 139. The reading and meaning of the Br. legend still remain obscure, the characters being imperfectly formed, and varying much in different specimens. Compare *ante*, Section IV, Kushano-Sassanian coins.

¹ These specimens probably are all from Masson's collection made at Beghrām near Kābul, where the type, especially in copper, was of 'frequent occurrence'. Erroneously referred to Hormazd III by Longpérier (p. 59, Pl. IX, 1) with whom Rawlinson (*Seventh Great Or. Mon.*, p. 327) was inclined to agree; but neither author was aware of the Kābul provenance (Prinsep's *Essays*, vol. i, pp. 404, 410, Pl. XXXIII, 3), while both misread the legend. See Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1894, Pl. X (XII), 3, p. 288; and compare the Kushano-Sassanian coins *ante* in section iv, and *post*, in this section, Unknown, No. 1.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ 64 .77	Similar to No. 1; Br. <i>bu</i> before face.	Similar to No. 1.
3	„	Æ 51.1 .78	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 53.3 .7	Ditto; crescent above head; character before face illegible.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 50.8 .72	Ditto; no crescent; character before face uncertain.	Ditto; wheel blurred.
6	„	Æ 39.4 .62	Ditto; Br. <i>tra</i> before face.	Ditto.

MIHIRAKULA (MIHIRAGULA), SON OF TORAMĀṆA,
ABOUT 510-40 A. D.

Bull type

1	I.M.	Æ 56.3 .7	Sassanian bust r.; Br. legend before face <i>Śrī Mihirakula</i> , or <i>-gula</i> , the last two characters blurred.	Horizontal line across middle of coin; humped bull walking l. above. Br. legend below, <i>jayatu vrisha</i> , 'May the bull be victorious' (Pl. XXV, 5).
2	„	Æ 37.7 .7	Similar; legend imperfect, apparently restruck on another.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 60 .86	Similar; legend defaced.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 45.8 .7	Ditto; <i>Śrī Mihira</i> .	Ditto; legend indistinct.
5	„	Æ 51 .67	Ditto; <i>Śrī Mihiraku</i> .	Ditto; ditto; crescent above bull; dividing line near bottom of coin.
6	„	Æ 42.2 .7	Ditto; <i>Śrī Mihiraku</i> .	Ditto; legend complete; crescent above bull.
7	„	Æ 37.5 .7	Similar; <i>Śrī Mihira</i> legible; device blurred, due apparently to attempt to strike bust over Toramāṇa's wheel.	Bull l.; legend illegible.
8	„	Æ 51 .8	Sassanian bust r., with wheel above; traces of legend in front of face.	Blurred attempt to strike the bull over Sassanian bust, the ends of the diadem being still visible.
9	„	Æ 38.6 .68	Very rude Sassanian bust r. Legend, <i>Śrī Mihirakula</i> (or <i>-gula</i>) imperfect.	Bull l. with off foreleg raised. Legend, <i>jayatu vrisha</i> . ¹

¹ This coin is cast, and, like Nos. 5 and 6, is roughly square in form, although partially rounded.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Kushān type</i>				
10	I.M.	Æ 116 -9	Standing king, as on Kushān coins. Legend, <i>Shāhi Mihiragula</i> , imperfect.	Throned goddess, as on Kushān coins; no legend.

UNASSIGNABLE, PERIOD OF MIHIRAKULA

1	I.M.	Æ 30.8 -65	Sassanian bust r.; 'Ephthalite symbol' before face.	Humped bull walking l.; no legend.
2	"	Æ 51.7 -77	Similar.	Lion or tiger standing l., with an object (? animal) under its feet (Pl. XXV, 6).
3	"	Æ 42 -72	Parthian-looking bust r.; Ephthalite symbol in front.	Humped bull running r. (Pl. XXV, 7).
4	"	Æ 51.6 -67	Similar, but more Sassanian.	Humped bull walking l.
5	"	Æ 33.2 -7	Ditto; very rude.	Ditto; very rude.
6	"	Æ 40.2 -65	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto; seems to be cast.
7	"	Æ 31.7 -68	Ditto; ditto.	Rude bull walking r.; ditto.
8	"	Æ 36 -67	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; cast. ¹
9	A.S.B.	Æ 30.8 -67	Bust as usual; no symbol.	Double-struck; wheel above; confused legend below <i>Srī Vaya</i> , and <i>sa</i> lower down.
10	I.M.	Æ 45.7 -95	Bust of king r., with (?) young prince facing him; small Ephthalite symbol behind head; double beading; convex.	Double beading with Ephthalite symbol in centre; concave.

UNASSIGNED COINAGE, IMITATING THE COINS OF FĪRŌZ, SASSANIAN

A.—NORTH-WESTERN TYPE, FROM ABOUT 500 TO 1000 A.D.²

1	I.M.	Æ 63.3 -9	Bust of king r., a rude copy of bust on later coins of Fīrōz; no legend.	Fire-altar; very rude; mere traces of attendants; no legend (Pl. XXV, 8).
2	"	Æ 63 -92	Similar.	Similar.
3	"	Æ 63 -92	Ditto.	Ditto.

¹ Nos. 4, 5, 8 are roughly squared; 6 and 7 are very irregular in shape.² Most of these coins are from the hoard found in Merwara (Mhairwarra), Rājputāna (not Mārwar; Rapson, *J. R. A. S.*, 1900, p. 119, note), as described in detail by Dr. Hoernle in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1889, p. 228; *J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1890, p. 168, Pl. V.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
4	I.M.	Æ 59.7 .95	As No. 3.	As No. 3.
5	"	Æ 64 1.0	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	"	Æ 62.6 .95	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	"	Æ 63.2 .9	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	A.S.B.	Æ 61.7 .95	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	"	Æ 63.2 1.0	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	"	Æ 52.6 .9	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	"	Æ 62.9 .95	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	"	Æ 63.3 1.0	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	"	Æ 54.8 .9	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	"	Æ 64 .98	Ditto.	Ditto.

The following are still more degraded

15	I.M.	Æ 57.8 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	"	Æ 58.5 .85	Ditto; Br. <i>ha</i> before face.	Ditto.
17	A.S.B.	Æ 59 .95	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
18	"	Æ 54 .85	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
19	"	Æ 58.7 .84	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	"	Æ 63.5 .9	Ditto; device barely recognizable.	Ditto.
21	"	Æ 62.3 .95	Ditto; very barbarous.	Ditto.
22	"	Æ 60 .8	Ditto; ditto; Br. <i>ha</i> before face.	Ditto.
23	I.M.	Æ 59 .75	Caricature of Sassanian head with winged head-dress.	Fire-altar and supporters indicated (Pl. XXV, 9).
24	"	Æ 56 .72	Similar.	Similar.
25	"	Æ 58 .75	Ditto.	Ditto.
26	"	Æ 58.1 .77	Ditto.	Ditto (Nos. 23-6 are of fairly good silver).

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
27	I.M.	Æ 58.3 .75	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	"	Æ 58 .77	Ditto.	Ditto.
29	"	plated — .77	Ditto.	Ditto.
30	"	plated — .87	Ditto.	Ditto.

B.—EASTERN OR MAGADHA TYPE, ABOUT TENTH CENTURY A.D.

Silver

1	A.S.B.	Æ 58 .7	Very rude head r.; <i>Śrī</i> in large letters in front of face; <i>Vigra[ha]</i> below.	Indications of Sassanian altar with attendants; in centre the character <i>sa</i> (Cunningham calls it <i>ma</i>) (Pl. XXV, 10).
2	I.M.	Æ 55.9 .75	Doubtful indications of head on l. margin; most of field occupied by <i>Śrī Vi</i> in bold characters.	Indications of altar with attendants.
3	A.S.B.	Æ 58.5 .75	Generally similar; <i>Śrī Vi</i> .	Similar, but more debased. (Above coins may be ascribed to one or other <i>Vigrahapāla</i> of Magadha; No. 1, perhaps, to V. I, about 900 A.D.; Nos. 2 and 3, either to V. II, 990 A.D., or V. III, 1055 A.D.) ¹
4	I.M.	Æ 60 .68	Somewhat similar; but no intelligible characters.	Indeterminate marks, scarcely suggesting the altar.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 56 .68	Generally similar to No. 4.	Similar to No. 4.
6	"	Æ 58 .7	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	"	Æ 58.2 .65	Ditto.	Ditto (Nos. 5-7 from the Darbhanga District, Tirhūt).
8	I.M.	Æ 54 .7	Generally similar; a mass of curved lines.	Generally similar to Nos. 5-7.
9	"	Æ 59 .66	Curves and corrupt characters, probably intended for <i>Śrī</i> .	Ditto.
10	"	Æ 58.5 .65	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	"	Æ 56.5 .75	Ditto.	Ditto.

¹ Coins of this type found in Devapāla temple at Ghosrāwa in Patna District (*Reports*, xi. 174-81).

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
12	I.M.	Æ 57.8 .64	Similar to No. 11; perhaps <i>Śrī Vi.</i>	Similar to No. 11.
13	"	Æ 52.7 .65	Similar; <i>Śrī.</i>	Ditto; <i>sa</i> in centre. ¹

GADHAIYĀ (GADHIYĀ) CURRENCY OF RĀJPUTĀNA AND
GUJARĀT, FROM ABOUT 750 TO 1100 A.D.

Base silver or copper

A. Flat coins, diameter .65 to .68

1	I.M.	Æ 62 .65	Rude imitation of Sassanian bust r., without wings to head-dress; meaningless lines and curves.	Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar.
2	"	Æ 61 .68	Similar.	Similar.
3	"	Æ 63.1 .66	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	A.S.B.	Æ 64 .67	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	"	Æ 61.9 .66	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	I.M.	Æ 64.2 .66	Ditto.	Ditto (Pl. XXV, 11).
7	"	Æ 64 .65	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	A.S.B.	Æ 63.6 .65	Ditto.	Ditto.

B. Thicker transitional pieces, diameter .54 to .62

9	I.M.	Æ 62 .62	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	"	Æ 63.8 .6	Ditto.	Ditto (Pl. XXV, 12).
11	"	Æ 62.5 .58	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	"	Æ 59.7 .54	Ditto; but ruder.	Ditto.

C. Thick dumpy pieces, copper or very base silver, diameter .47 to .57

13	I.M.	Æ 70.5 .52	Head of king, almost or quite unrecognizable.	Similar to preceding, but more degraded.
14	"	Æ 74.5 .57	Ditto.	Ditto.
15	A.S.B.	Æ 72 .52	Ditto.	Ditto.

¹ Coins like Nos. 4-13 are very common in Bihār, the eastern districts of the United Provinces, and in Oudh. Only selected specimens have been catalogued.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
16	A.S.B.	Æ 66 .56	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	„	Æ 73.3 .57	Ditto.	Ditto; from Kaira District, Gujarāt (Pl. XXV, 13).
18	„	Æ 67.8 .54	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
19	I.M.	Æ 62.3 .48	Ditto; still more degraded.	Two-line legend in late Nāgarī script, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Ka</i> (Pl. XXV, 14).
20	A.S.B.	Æ 65 .5	Ditto; ditto.	Two-line legend, (1)? <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Kāda</i> (Pl. XXV, 15).
21	I.M.	Æ 63.6 .51	Ditto; ditto.	Two-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Kā</i> (?) (Pl. XXV, 16).
22	A.S.B.	Æ 52.2 .5	Ditto; ditto.	Two-line legend, perhaps the same.
23	„	Æ 60.5 .47	Ditto; ditto.	A mere semblance of a legend, quite illegible (Pl. XXV, 17).

Modern

24	A.S.B.	Æ 71 .63	Square inside circle containing two-line legend, (1) <i>hāma</i> or <i>hāsa</i> (2) <i>sa</i> 4.	Reminiscence of the fire-altar.
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BHOJADEVA I (PRABHĀSA, ĀDI-VARĀHA, MIHIRA), PARIHĀR (GŪRJARA), KING OF MAHODAYA (KANAUJ) AND UPPER INDIA, ABOUT 840-90 A. D.

ĀDI-VARĀHA type; silver

1	I.M.	Æ 62.3 .75	Two-line Br. inscription, (1) <i>Śrīmad-ā</i> (2) <i>di varāha</i> , 'the fortunate primeval boar,' a title both of Vishṇu and king Bhoja. Below, marks which are a reminiscence of the Sassanian fire-altar.	The boar incarnation of Vishṇu, a man with boar's head, striding r.; solar wheel in front of him (Pl. XXV, 18).
2	A.S.B.	Æ 58.7 .75	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 63.4 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	I.M.	Æ 51.9 .7	Ditto; worn.	Ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 56.8 .7	Ditto; no wheel.	Ditto.
6	I.M.	Æ 61.4 .75	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
7	„	Æ 57.2 .65	Ditto; poor copy.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
8	I.M.	Æ base 56.8 .7	As No. 7; degraded copy.	As No. 7; the coin is roughly triangular in shape. ¹
<i>Copper</i>				
9	I.M.	Æ 61 .7	Similar; rude and poor.	Indistinct marks.
10	„	Æ 57.9 .68	Ditto.	Ditto.

UNKNOWN

Copper

1	A.S.B.	Æ 51.8 1.12	Bust somewhat resembling that of Napkī malik, with a small radiate crown; short legend in unknown (? Irano-Scythic) characters before face.	Fire-altar, with attendants turned towards it, in very degraded form; no legend (Pl. XXV, 19).
2	„	Æ 14.7 .63	Bust of king three-quarter face r., radiate; with sceptre held before his face; no legend.	Fire-altar; to r. a three-pointed symbol, nearly as on Kushān coins, and the Br. character <i>jā</i> ; traces of other characters; badly preserved.
3	„	Æ 18.8 .7	Two-humped camel walking r., with fringe hanging from neck; no other device or legend; dotted circle.	Fire-altar of rather early type; no other device or legend. Possibly Sassanian of Persia (Pl. XXV, 20).
4	„	Æ 15 .56	Bust of king r., diad., (?) radiate; a short mace or sceptre in r. hand; no legend.	Debased reminiscence of fire-altar and attendants (Pl. XXV, 21).

¹ Poor specimens and degraded copies of *Ādi-varāha* coins are very common all over northern India, but fine specimens like No. 1 are difficult to procure.

SECTION XIV

THE HINDU KINGS OF OHIND

COMMONLY CALLED 'KINGS OF KĀBUL', FROM ABOUT

875 A. D. TO 1000 A. D.

INTRODUCTION

THE coins of the princes commonly called the 'Hindu Kings of Kābul', although long familiar to numismatists, and extremely common in Afghanistan, the Panjāb, and throughout Northern India, present a puzzle, or rather a series of puzzles, which nobody has succeeded in solving completely. They occur in three types, namely, the 'bull and horseman', 'elephant and lion', and 'lion and peacock'. The last named is known only from a single specimen in the British Museum (weight 30·3 grains, Bayley, No. 1), which bears the name श्री कमर, *Śrī Kamara*, over the lion, an heraldic-looking beast turned l., with its tail curved over its back. In form the lion on that coin closely resembles the animal depicted on the 'elephant and lion' pieces, which is turned r. These 'elephant and lion' coins belong to three reigns, namely, Śrī Padama (weight 33, Bayley, No. 2), Śrī Vakka-deva, and Śrī Sāmanta-deva, and occur in copper only. The Śrī Padama coin seems to be unique, whereas the coins of Vakka-deva and Sāmanta-deva, especially the latter, are common. The 'bull and horseman' type was issued in both silver and copper. The coins of this type bearing the name or title Sāmanta-deva are extremely abundant in both metals; those of Spalapati-deva, also in both metals, although less abundant, are fairly common¹; while those of Khudavayaka, in silver only, are rare; those of Bhīm-deva, likewise in silver only, are very rare; and a copper coin of Vakka-deva is believed to be unique.

The name which I read as *Vakka* has been read as *Varka* (Bayley), *Verka* (Thomas), *Veñka* (Cunningham), or *Vaṅka* (Rodgers)². In the labels on the *A. S. B.* coins Mr. Rodgers read *Vakka* as I do.

¹ A coin, either of Sāmanta-deva or Spalapati, when analysed, was found to contain 894·6 silver; the balance being copper, with a trace of gold (*Proc. A. S. B.*, 1889, p. 198).
1000

² The readings *Varka* or *Verka* cannot be supported. If the upper part of the conjunct character were the guttural *ṇ*, it should be a rectangle open to the r. The coins catalogued have not the *ṇ* which Cunningham detected on his specimens.

The name which seems to me to be *Khudavayaka* has been read as *Khvadavayaka* (Bayley and Rodgers), *Khuduvayaka* (Stein), and *Khamarayaka* (Cunningham)¹. Cunningham appears to be right in reading *Spalapati* rather than *Syālapati* or *Syalapati*.

The arrangement of these various kings in proper order is extremely difficult, and, in fact, impossible at present. Alberūnī (1031 A. D.) informs us that the last king of the ancient Turkī (or Kushān) dynasty of Kābul named Lagatūrmān was supplanted by his Brahman minister Kallar, who founded a 'Hindu Shahiya' dynasty, comprising Sāmānd (= Sāmanta-deva), Kamalū (probably = Kamara), Bhīma (= Bhīm-deva), Jaipāl (Jayapāla), Ānandapāla, and Tarojanapāla (= Trilochana-pāla). The last named died in 412 A. H. (= April 1021–April 1022 A. D.), and his son Bhīmapāla perished five years later. The Kashmīr chronicle tells of unsuccessful warfare waged by King Śamkara-varman of Kashmīr (883–901 A. D.) against a Śāhi (= Shahiya) king named Lalliya of Udabhāṇḍapura (Ohind). The title of Shāhi (Shahiya, Śāhi) was taken over by the Brahman kings of the Panjāb from their Turkī predecessors, who held both Kābul and the Panjāb, and the date indicates that Lalliya must have been the earliest of the dynasty, who is called Kallar by Alberūnī. Thomas and Cunningham further identify Kallar with the *Spalapati-deva* of the coins, but there is no conclusive evidence to support this hypothesis. Cunningham seems to have sufficient reason for interpreting *Spalapati* as a Sanskritized form of a Persian title meaning 'military commander'. Sāmanta has the same signification in Sanskrit, and a doubt is thus suggested as to how far these names on the coins should be interpreted as being personal. Kamara and Bhīmadeva of the rare coins (not included in this catalogue) evidently correspond respectively with Kamalū and Bhīm of Alberūnī; but Padama, Vakka, and Khuduvayaka cannot be fitted into his list with certainty. Although Sāmanta-deva obviously is the same as Sāmānd, *Spalapati* remains unaccounted for; and, as remarked above, the words *Sāmanta* and *Spalapati* having the same meaning, may both refer to a single person. The matter is further complicated by the continued use of *Sāmanta* as a title on both Indian and Muhammadan coins long after the time of Alberūnī's Sāmānd.

The rare coins of Aśata-pāla (Pl. XXVI, 6) seem to be the latest of the series, if, indeed, they are included rightly in it. The connexion of Aśata-pāla with the Hindu Shāhi dynasty is by no means clear, and it is evident that if he is to be assigned to it, his place must be found among the rulers with names ending in *pāla* about 1000 A. D., and not among the Sāmanta-deva series, which terminated about 950 A. D. It is not

¹ Cunningham's reading appears indefensible to me. It is better to read *Khu* than *Khv*.

unlikely, in spite of the slight difference in the spelling of the name, that the coins of *Āśata-pāla* should be ascribed to *Āśaṭa*, the chief of *Chambā* (*Champā*), who did homage to *Kalaśa*, king of *Kashmīr* in 1087-8 A. D. (*Rājāt.*, Bk. VII, 588, Stein's transl. vol. i, p. 315).

Although the 'Hindu Shahiya' dynasty is described by *Alberūnī* as having succeeded the old *Turkī* (*Kushān*) dynasty of *Kābul*, this statement should not be interpreted as meaning that *Kābul* was the capital of the *Shahiyas*. As a matter of fact, their capital was *Ohind* (*Und*, *Waihind*, *Udabbhāṇḍapura*) on the *Indus* above *Attock* (*Atak*), while *Kābul* during their time was in the hands of the *Musulmans*, having been captured by *Yā'qūb Lais* in 257 A. H. (= Nov. 870-Nov. 871 A. D.). It is most improbable that the *Shahiyas* had anything to do with that city. While the Arabic author was quite correct in affirming that the *Shahiyas* were the successors of the *Turkī* dynasty of *Kābul*, he must not be understood to assert that the succession extended to the whole dominions of the older dynasty, which had included both *Kābul* and the *Panjāb*. When the change of dynasty occurred, *Kābul* probably was already in the hands of the foreign invader, and the new royal family had to be content with possessions lying outside the immediate range of the armies of *Islām*. At *Ohind* the *Shahiya* kings were in safety for a considerable time, until about 1013 A. D., when the last of them to enjoy power, *Trilochana-pāla*, was defeated decisively by *Mahmūd* of *Ghaznī* on the bank of the *Taushī* (*Tosi*) river on the southern frontier of *Kashmīr*. The members of the family enjoyed a high reputation and won the admiration of the *Muhammadian* savant in their conqueror's train, who generously observes, 'We must say that, in all their grandeur, they never slackened in the ardent desire of doing that which is good and right,—that they were men of noble sentiment and noble bearing.'

Certain coins of *Sāmanta-deva* and *Spalapati* exhibit on the horse-man side figures 'written in numerals of a form intermediate between those of the mediaeval Indian mints and the modern Arabic forms . . . graduating into the latter'. They are read as 802, 812, 813, 814, 815, and 817 (Pl. XXVI), and I believe that they must be interpreted as dates expressed in the *Śaka* era, equivalent to years ranging from 880 to 895 A. D.¹ The fact that the same dates, if they are dates, occur on the coins of both *Sāmanta-deva* and *Spalapati* supports the suggestion that both those titles may have been used by one king, the *Kallar* of *Alberūnī*, and the *Lalliya* of the *Kashmir* chronicle. Possibly the difficulty may be explained by the hypothesis that the coins with the Persian title were struck at mints situated in the territory west of

¹ Certain marks on some coins of *Spalapati* (catal. Nos. 2, 6) look like the old Indian 'numerical symbol' for 200.

the Indus, which formerly was included in the Persian empire, while those with the Sanskrit title were issued in the Panjāb. The evidence concerning the *provenance* of the coins is not sufficiently precise to enable this conjecture to be tested.

The principal references are:—*C. M. I.*, pp. 55–67, Pl. VII; Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Gāhis von Kābul* (Stuttgart, Kohlmann, 1893); transl. *Rājat.*, vol. ii, note J, with detailed references; Bayley, 'Remarks on certain Dates occurring on the Coins of the Hindu Kings of Kabul' (*Num. Chron.*, vol. ii, 3rd ser. (1882), p. 128, with two plates); Elliot, *History of India*, vol. ii, note A, p. 403; Thomas, *Prinsep's Essays*, vol. i, pp. 299–318, Pl. XXV; *Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi*, p. 57; and Sachau, transl. of Alberūnī's *Indica*, vol. ii, p. 13.

Among these works Stein's German pamphlet offers the best summary of the history. The writings of Bayley and Cunningham include much rather fanciful speculation, and at this time it is hardly necessary to observe that Bayley's ingenious attempt to interpret the supposed dates as referring to the Gupta era is quite untenable.

CATALOGUE

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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SPALAPATI-DEVA, LATE IN NINTH CENTURY

Bull and horseman type

Silver

1	I.M.	AR	54 .8	Recumbent humped bull l., with trappings; trident with curved sides on rump. Legend above, श्री सलपति[देव], Śrī Spalapati-[deva].	King in armour, on caparisoned horse r., holding in r. hand lance with point downwards, and in l. hand an uncertain object. Behind him, ग्र, gra; before him on r. margin, unread legend in unknown characters (Pl. XXVI, 1).
2	„	AR	45.3 .7	Similar; trident rubbed away; legend complete.	Similar; behind king H, (?) = 200 ¹ ; in front of horse apparently AH, = 811.
3	„	AR	48 .73	Similar.	Similar; numerals = (?) 812 or 814 (Pl. XXVI, 2).
4	„	AR	51 .72	Ditto; trident distinct.	Ditto; same numerals.

¹ Compare H = 200, from Bower MS., in Bühler, *Ind. Palaeog.*, Pl. IX.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
5	I.M.	AR 49.8 .7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
6	"	AR 51.3 .7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; Ditto; character behind king nearly as on No. 2, \overline{bh} ; same numeral on margin as No. 3.
7	A.S.B.	AR 45.7 .7	Similar; worn.	Similar; worn.
8	"	AR 45.7 .7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; character and numerals as on No. 2.

Copper

9	A.S.B.	Æ 43.5 .75	Similar to silver coins.	Similar to silver coins; no character or numerals.
10	"	Æ 45 .75	Ditto; poor.	Ditto; ditto.
11	"	Æ 38.8 .78	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.

SĀMANTA-DEVA, EARLY IN TENTH CENTURY

*Bull and horseman type**Silver*

1	I.M.	AR 51.2 .8	Bull 1., as on coins of Spalapati, but rather more in outline. Legend above, <i>Śrī Sāmanta-deva</i> .	Horseman r., as on coins of Spalapati; behind him, \overline{bh} ; over horse's head a doubtful character (Pl. XXVI, 3).
2	"	AR 51 .8	Similar.	Similar; on margin (?) \overline{bh} , 814.
3	"	AR 49.7 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; no marginal numerals.
4	"	AR 50.4 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; numerals as on No. 2.
5	"	AR 45.2 .71	Ditto.	Ditto; character over horse's head seems to be \overline{tr} , <i>trī</i> ; no marginal numerals.
6	A.S.B.	AR 50.8 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; character over horse's head obscure; no marginal numerals.
7	"	AR 45.3 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; ditto.
8	"	AR 47.3 .73	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; ditto.
9	"	AR 48 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; marginal numerals as on No. 2.
10	"	AR base 48.8 .65	Ditto; rude.	Ditto; rude, and apparently of late date.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Copper (probably later in date)</i>				
11	A.S.B.	Æ (?) bil- lon 54 .6	Similar to silver coins, but script slightly different.	Similar to silver coins, but ruder; no marginal date; thick coin.
12	"	Æ (?) bil- lon 54.2 .6	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	"	Æ copper 45.4 .55	Ditto; only hump of bull visible. Legend seems to read <i>Sāmānta</i> .	Ditto.
14	"	Æ copper 52 .6	Similar, but better exe- cuted.	Similar; traces of letters or numerals in front of horse.

Elephant and lion type; copper

15	A.S.B.	Æ 30.7 .78	Elephant standing l. Legend above, <i>Śrī Sāmānta- deva</i> .	Lion r., with tail curled over his back; five pellets above.
16	I.M.	Æ 35 .75	Similar.	Similar; pellets not visi- ble; obscure marks in front of lion.
17	"	Æ 37.5 .77	Ditto.	Ditto; three pellets visi- ble; obscure marks in front of lion.
18	"	Æ 33 .75	Similar; poor.	Similar; poor condition.
19	A.S.B.	Æ 33.7 .75	Similar.	Similar.
20	"	Æ 32.8 .73	Similar.	Similar; five pellets.
21	"	Æ 34 .73	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.

ANONYMOUS

Elephant and lion type; copper

22	A.S.B.	Æ 24.8 .63	Similar to coins of Sā- mānta, but ruder; no le- gend.	Lion r. in rude outline; pellets above.
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VAKKA-DEVA, TENTH CENTURY¹*Elephant and lion type; copper*

1	A.S.B.	Æ 31.6 .75	Elephant l., as on coins of Sāmānta-deva. Legend above, <i>Śrī Vakka-deva</i> .	Lion r., as on coins of Sāmānta-deva; three pel- lets and other marks in front of him (Pl. XXVI, 4).
2	I.M.	Æ 36.4 .8	Similar.	Similar.

¹ For various readings of name, see Introduction.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	A.S.B.	Æ 39.1 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; marks not visible.
4	"	Æ 36 .72	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
5	I.M.	Æ 29.1 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; worn.

KHUDAVAYAKA, TENTH CENTURY¹*Bull and horseman type; silver*

1	I.M.	Æ 49.7 .74	Bull l., as on coins of Sāmanta-deva. Legend above, <i>Śri Khudavayakaḥ</i> .	Horseman r., as on coins of Sāmanta-deva; behind him a character, (?) ꣳ, <i>pa</i> or <i>pu</i> (Pl. XXVI, 5).
2	A.S.B.	Æ 44.5 .75	Similar.	Similar; obscure character over horse's head.
3	I.M.	Æ 47 .77	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; worn.

AŚATA-PĀLA, ABOUT 1000 A. D., OR LATER

1	A.S.B.	Æ 45 .6	Bull l., but rude. Legend above, <i>Aśata-p[āla]</i> .	Horseman r.; degraded in style (Pl. XXVI, 6).
2	I.M.	Æ 45.5 .62	Similar.	Similar.

¹ For various readings of name, see Introduction.

SECTION XV

THE MEDIAEVAL DYNASTIES OF CENTRAL INDIA

INTRODUCTION

THE three dynasties whose coinage is treated in this section were closely connected in place, time, and history. The most northerly kingdom, that of the Chandēllas, was equivalent roughly to the modern Bundēlkhand. Its capital was Mahoba, still existing as a town in the south of the Hamirpur District, and the Rājās also held Kālanjar, Ajaigarh, and other strong places. The dynasty was founded about the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century, and had attained considerable power at the time of the accession of Kirtivarma-deva, about 1060 A. D. The coinage begins with this prince, who copied the issues of Gāngeya-deva Vikramāditya of Western Chedi (about 1015-40 A. D.). The dynastic list, so far as it is relevant to this work, is as follows, with the known epigraphic dates A. D. :—

13. Kirtivarman, 1098.
14. Sallakshavarman (Hallakshana).
15. Jayavarman, 1117.
17. Madanavarman, 1129-62.
20. Paramardin, 1167-1201.
21. Trailokyavarman (or -malla), 1212-41.
22. Viravarman, 1261-86.

(Nos. 16, 18, 19 in the genealogy did not reign.)

The Kalachuri or Haihaya dynasty of Western Chedi, which had its capital at Tripuri (Tewar) near Jabalpur (Jubbulpore, Central Provinces), to the south of the Narbadā, was nearly synchronous with the Chandēllas, its history extending from 900 to 1200 A. D. in round numbers. Out of the fifteen names in the genealogy, one alone, that of Gāngeya-deva Vikramāditya, who reigned from about 1015 to 1040 A. D., concerns the numismatist, for no coins are known which can be attributed to any of the other Rājās. The coins of Gāngeya are fairly common in the eastern districts of the United Provinces, and

there is reason to believe that in 1019 A.D. he had extended his authority even to Champāran in Tihūt. He initiated the type of coinage which was copied by the Chandēlla and other dynasties.

The kingdom of Eastern Chedi or Dāhāla, the valley of the Mahānadī, was roughly equivalent to the modern Chhattīsgarh Division of the Central Provinces, with Ratnapura (Ratanpur) as its capital. The Rājās, like those of Western Chedi, belonged to the Kalachuri or Haihaya clan of Kshatriyas or Rājapūts. Their history falls within the limits of 1000 and 1200 A.D. The relevant portion of the dynastic list, with the known epigraphic dates, is as follows :—

3. Ratnarāja I.
4. Prithvideva I.
5. Jājalla I, 1114.
6. Ratnadeva II.
7. Prithvideva II, 1141–58.
8. Jājalla II, 1167.
9. Ratnadeva III, 1181.

The repetition of names causes difficulty in assigning the coins. Those catalogued probably belong to Nos. 7–9, but they might be assigned to the earlier homonymous Rājās.

The dynastic lists referred to for all three dynasties are those recently prepared from inscriptions by Professor Kielhorn (*Ep. Ind.*, vol. viii, App. I), which supersede all earlier lists.

The design of Gāṅgeya-deva's model coinage is very simple. The obverse is wholly occupied by the Rājā's name in bold characters, not differing very much from modern Nāgarī. The reverse type is a rudely executed figure of a goddess seated cross-legged. The Chandēlla gold coins are exactly the same in appearance, the names only being changed. The cabinets catalogued do not include any specimen of the rare Chandēlla copper coinage, which substitutes Hanumān for the goddess. The obverse of the Eastern Chedi or Ratnapura coinage resembles that of Gāṅgeya-deva and the Chandēllas, with the necessary changes of names, but on the reverse an indistinct figure of a rampant lion to the right takes the place of the goddess. The large gold coins were known by the name of *dramma*, and are struck to the Greek drachma standard. The smaller sizes are fractional parts of a *dramma*. Two examples of coins of Gāṅgeya-deva weighing 7 grains each ($\frac{1}{8}$ th *dramma*) are known; and No. 9 in this catalogue weighs only 5·6 grains, although in fair condition.¹ The copper coins follow the same scale of weights, as also do the rare coins supposed to be silver.

¹ Various kinds of *drammas* are mentioned in the great Siyadonī inscription of the tenth century A.D. (*Ep. Ind.*, i. 168). The late survival of the Greek name and weight standard is interesting.

But I am not certain that any of these dynasties really struck a silver coinage. Much of their gold is so largely alloyed with silver as to be distinguishable with difficulty from coins intended to be of that metal, and it is possible that all the pieces which seem at first sight to be silver were regarded officially as being gold.

See *C. M. I.*, pp. 67-80, Pl. VIII; and for the coins of the Chandelās and Gaṅgeya-deva, *J. A. S. B.*, vol. lxvi, Part I (1897), p. 306.

CATALOGUE

I. THE KALACHURI DYNASTY OF DĀHĀLA OR WESTERN CHEDI (JABALPUR)

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
GAṆGEYA-DEVA, ABOUT 1015-40 A.D.				
<i>Seated goddess type</i>				
<i>Gold</i>				
1	I.M.	A/ 63 -77	Three-line legend in bold characters, covering face of coin, (1) <i>Śrīmad-Gā</i> (2) <i>ṅgeya-de</i> (3) <i>va</i> .	Nimbate goddess, seated facing, cross-legged, with her hands spread out at her sides (Pl. XXVI, 7).
2	„	A/ 60.8 -77	Similar.	Similar.
3	A.S.B.	A/ 60.7 -75	Ditto; <i>va</i> not visible.	Ditto.
4	„	A/ base 14.6 -46	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	A/ base 61.5 -7	Ditto; <i>vaḥ</i> .	Ditto.
6	I.M.	A/ base 60.8 -7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
7	A.S.B.	A/ base 59.5 -67	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
8	„	A/ base 59.3 -68	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto. ¹
9	I.M.	A/ 5.6 -3	Two-line legend, (1) <i>Śrīmad Gā</i> (2) <i>ṅgeya deva</i> .	Ditto; good gold.

¹ Nos. 5, 7, 8 may be of silver, as labelled by Mr. Rodgers, but look to me like very base gold. In coins of this class it is difficult to distinguish true silver from much debased gold. No. 1 is good yellow gold.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Copper</i>				
10	I.M.	Æ 59.2 .69	As No. 8; <i>va</i> not visible.	As No. 8.
11	„	Æ 48.7 .65	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; worn.
12	A.S.B.	Æ 48.3 .65	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; worn.

II. THE CHANDĒLLA DYNASTY OF JEJĀKABHUKTI (BUNDĒLKHAṆḌ)

Seated goddess type

KĪRTI-VARMA (VARMAN)-DEVA, ABOUT 1055–1100 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A base 30.8 .73	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrīmat K[ī]</i> (2) <i>[r]tt[i]-varmma-</i> (3) <i>deva</i> , imperfect. ¹	Seated goddess, as on coins of Gāṅgeya-deva.
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MADANA-VARMA, ABOUT 1130–1165 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A 62.3 .72	(1) <i>Śrīma[d]-ma-</i> (2) <i>dana-va[r]m[mā]</i> (3) <i>-deva</i> , imperfect and doubtful.	Seated goddess, as on coins of Gāṅgeya-deva, but ruder.
2	„	A 62.2 .74	Similar: (1) <i>Śrīma[d]-ma</i> (2) <i>dana-va[r]mma-</i>	Similar.
3	„	A 15.6 .45	Ditto; (1) <i>Śrīma[d]-ma</i> (2) <i>dana-varmma-</i>	Ditto.

PARAMARDI, ABOUT 1165—APRIL 1203 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A base 61.4 .75	(1) <i>Śrīmat Pa</i> (2) <i>ma[r]ddi-</i>	Ditto (unique, from Khajūrāho; see <i>J.A.S.B.</i> , Part I, 1889, p. 34, Pl. XXVI, 8).
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TRAILOKYA-VARMA-DEVA, 1203—ABOUT 1240 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A base 62.2 .75	(1) <i>Śrīmat Trai-</i> (2) <i>lokya-va-</i> (3) <i>[r]mma-deva-</i>	Ditto (Pl. XXVI, 9). ²
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¹ The doubling of a consonant after *r* is optional in Sanskrit.

² Mr. Rodgers (*Catal.*, Part iii, p. 99) describes No. 8488, *Æ*, 59 grains, diam. .7, with an iron loop attached, as a 'duplicate of 8487', the coin now catalogued; but I have not found No. 8488.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
VĪRA-VARMA-DEVA, ABOUT 1240-1280 A.D.				
1	I.M.	A base 62.5 .72	(1) <i>Śrīmad Vī-</i> (2) <i>ra-</i> <i>varmma-(? ha)</i> , (3) <i>(? rā)-</i> <i>deva</i> .	Seated goddess, (unique, from Khajūrāho; see <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , loc. cit. Pl. XXVI, 10). ¹

III. THE HAIHAYA DYNASTY OF MAHĀ-KOSALA OR EASTERN CHEDI (CHHATTĪSGARH)

Rampant lion type; gold

PRITHVĪ-DEVA (? II), ABOUT 1140-60 A.D.²

1	I.M.	A good 60.2 .85	Two-line legend in bold, late script, (1) <i>Śrīmat-Prī</i> (2) <i>thvī-deva</i> .	Indistinctly designed rampant lion r. (Pl. XXVI, 11).
2	„	A alloyed 59.3 .77	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	A good 59.3 .78	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	A good 59 .8	Ditto.	Ditto; from Ganjām.
5	„	A good 59.8 .8	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.

JĀJALLA-DEVA (? II), ABOUT 1160-75 A.D.³

1	I.M.	A good 58 .8	Two-line legend, inscript, better formed than that of Prithvī-deva, (1) <i>Śrīmaj</i> Jā- (2) <i>jalla-deva</i> .	Lion r., as on coins of Prithvī-deva (Pl. XXVI, 12).
2	„	A good 59.9 .85	Similar; a mint-mark below.	Similar.
3	A.S.B.	A good 59.7 .8	Ditto.	Ditto; bent; the lion distinct; from Ganjām.
4	I.M.	A base 56.3 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; much debased device.
5	A.S.B.	R or base A	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; म, mā, in r. field.

¹ Mr. Rodgers read the uncertain characters in the obv. legend as *Chandāra*, which cannot be right. I am unable to interpret them.

² The coins of good gold may belong to Prithvī-deva I, about 1060-90 A.D.

³ The coins of good gold may belong to Jājalla-deva I, about 1090-1120 A.D.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
6	A.S.B.	AR or base A 14 .52	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; ditto.
7	I.M.	A base 13.3 .54	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; म, ma, in r. field.
8	„	A base 14 .5	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; ditto.
9	A.S.B.	A base 14 .53	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; ditto.

RATNA-DEVA (? III), ABOUT 1175-90 A.D.

1	I.M.	A yellow 60.5 .77	Two-line legend, (1) Śrī- mad-Ra (2) tna-deva.	Rudely designed ram- pant lion r. (Pl. XXVI, 13).
2	„	A base 13.7 .6	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	A base 13.9 .57	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	A.S.B.	A base 12.9 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	A base 13.4 .57	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	„	A base 12.5 .55	Ditto.	Ditto. ¹
7	I.M.	A base 13.3 .57	Ditto.	Ditto. ²

¹ Nos. 4-6 were labelled as silver, but seem to be very base gold.² The specimens catalogued of the E. Chedi dynasty mostly come from the hoard of fifty-six coins found in 1892 somewhere in the Feudatory State of Sarangarh, Chhattisgarh, which comprised 26 base coins of Jājalla-deva, 9 large and 17 small; 29 small base coins of Ratna-deva; and one large coin in good gold of Prithvī-deva (*Proc. A. S. B.*, 1893, p. 92). Examples of the coinage of all the three Rājās have been found also at Dūdhī in the south of the Mirzāpur District, U. P., and some of the specimens may come from that find.

SECTION XVI

THE MEDIAEVAL DYNASTIES OF NORTHERN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

THE group of Rājput dynasties dealt with in this section occupied various parts of Upper India during the period extending from about the middle of the tenth century to the Muhammadan conquest in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The intricate history of these dynasties, for which considerable materials exist, remains to be written; but the observations in this place must be restricted to those indispensable for a student of the coins.

The earliest dynasty of the group is that established by the Tomara Rājās of Ajmīr and Delhi, founded, according to tradition, in the eighth century, but not authentically known until the tenth. Cunningham gives the following list of Rājās and approximate dates¹ :—

1. Sallakshaṇapāla-deva	. . . . .	978-1003 A.D.
2. Ajayapāla-deva	. . . . .	1003-1019 „
3. Kumārapāla-deva	. . . . .	1019-1049 „
4. Anangapāla-deva	. . . . .	1049-1079 „
5. Mahīpāla	. . . . .	1103-1128 „

The coinage of Ajaya-pāla, No. 2, although common in Rājputāna, is not represented in the cabinets catalogued, but specimens of the coins of the other four Rājās are included. The Tomara princes all followed one or other of two numismatic models—either the coinage initiated by Gāṅgeya-deva of Chedi (*ante*, p. 251), or the ‘bull and horseman’ type of the kings of Ohind (*ante*, p. 243). Cunningham has shown that Mahīpāla, No. 5, adopted both types of coinage, and that his example was followed by the Musalman conqueror, Muhammad bin Sām, or Shihāb-ud-dīn, in the coins which he struck in imitation of Hindu patterns. The known coins of Kumāra-pāla, which are scarce, occur in gold only, more or less base, and of the Gāṅgeya-deva type. Sallakshaṇa-pāla and Ananga-pāla seem to have issued nothing but ‘bull

¹ The dates are open to doubt, and the history of the dynasty generally requires discussion. I am not certain that the Rājās held Kanauj.

and horseman' coins. The gold coins of Kumāra-pāla, like the prototype issues of Gāṅgeya-deva, are *drammas* or drachmae. The 'bull and horseman' coins appear to be composed usually of billon, a mixture of silver and copper, varying so much in composition as to range from fairly good silver to nearly pure copper. Some of the pieces may be classed as silver. They are mentioned by Muhammadan historians as '*Dilli-wāls*' or 'Delhi coinage', but their Hindu name is not known. The weight of the 'bull and horseman' series seems to have been intended to harmonize with that of the ancient *purāṇa* or 'punch-marked' coin of 32 *ratīs*, about 58 grains.

The epigraphic material for the history of the second dynasty, the Gaharwār or Rāṭhōr house of Kanauj, is extensive. Here it will suffice to note that Chandra-deva acquired the sovereignty over Kanauj in the latter part of the eleventh century; and that his grandson, Govinda-chandra, whose known dates range from 1114 to 1154 A. D., became temporarily the paramount sovereign of a large part of northern India. The gold *dramma* coins of this king, often in extremely base metal, are abundant. Eight hundred of them were found in 1887 near Nānpārā in the Bahraich District, Oudh, during the construction of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. His copper coinage, of the same type, is scarce.

Madana-pāla, father of Govinda-chandra, issued only 'bull and horseman' coins, most of which seem to be billon, although No. 1 may be classed as silver. Professor Kielhorn (*Ep. Ind.*, viii, App. I) gives the dynastic list and known epigraphic dates as follows:—

1. Yaśovigraha.
2. Mahichandra.
3. Chandradeva 1097 A. D.
4. Madanapāla 1104-9 A. D.
5. Govindachandra 1114-54 A. D.
6. Vijayachandra 1168, 1169 A. D.
7. Jayachandra 1170-87 A. D.

The third dynasty, that of the Chauhāns (Chāhamānas) of Ajmīr, Delhi, and Śākambharī (Sāmbhar), came to an end with the celebrated Prithvī Rājā, or Pirthirāj, who had vanquished the Chandēlla Rājā Paramardi (Parmāl) in 1182 A. D., and was himself defeated and executed by Shihāb-ud-dīn in 1193. The coins of Prithvī Rājā and his father Someśvara are all of the 'bull and horseman' type. A full dynastic and genealogical list of the family will be found in Professor Kielhorn's work above cited.

The fourth dynasty had its principal seat at Narwar, not far from Gwālīor. The two princes whose coins are catalogued, Malaya-varman

and Chāhāḍa-deva, ruled from about 1220 to 1260 A.D. The latter, who is described by a Muhammadan historian as 'the greatest of the chiefs of Hindustan', was defeated by Ulūgh Khān (Balban) in 1251 A.D. The coins of both Malaya-varman and Chāhāḍa-deva are of the 'bull and horseman' type, and some are dated.

A few coins of the same type cannot be assigned definitely to any particular ruler or locality. The legends on No. 1 of Pipala are perfectly clear, but the identity of the Rājā so named is uncertain. He may be the Pipala-deva, a chief at Māchārī in the Alwar State, Rājputāna, who seems to be mentioned in line 10 of an inscription (*Reports*, vi. 79, Pl. XI). The reverse legend is *Kutāmāna Śrī Sāmanta-deva*, in which the meaning of the first word is unknown. The title *Sāmanta-deva* recurs on most of the 'bull and horseman' coins, having been borrowed with the device from the Ohind series. Cunningham had three specimens of Pipala.

The name read by Thomas and Cunningham as *Kīlli* possibly may be *Kīrti*. The name doubtfully read as *Pithi* may be a form of Prithvī. The coin with *Śrī Hamīrah* on the obv. (horseman) side, and a strange legend on the rev. (bull) side seems to be the same as *C. M. I.*, No. 22, p. 88, on which Cunningham read doubtfully *maru + Śrī Uvāme*, which cannot be right (Pl. XXVI, 23). He considered his specimen to be unique. The debased little coin with the legend सोनदेव, *Sona-deva*, and mere indications of the horseman, evidently is of late date. The last coin catalogued, which has a peculiar horseman on one side and the other side wholly occupied by large, late characters, puzzles me. The rude copper coins with Śiva and bull on the obverse, and the monogram reading *Kota*, or another read as *Śruta*, *Ghuta*, or *Ata*, or sometimes a trident and other marks on the reverse, are common in the Delhi bazaar and in the Eastern Panjāb. They are copied obviously from the money of Vāsudeva Kushān, and some of the reverse devices may be an echo of the Sassanian type. Nobody can determine their exact date or who struck them. Cunningham believed that they formed 'the common copper currency of the Panjāb and Rājputāna between A. D. 500 and 800'.

The best account of the coins treated in this Section is that in *C. M. I.*, pp. 48, 52, 80-93, Pl. VI, IX. The earlier discussion of the 'bull and horseman' series by Thomas in *Chronicles of the Pathān Kings*, pp. 58-75, must be used with caution, as it contains some serious errors, of which the principal is the assignment of Sallakshana-pāla and Madanapāla to the Chandēlla dynasty. This mistake, repeated in *Proc. A. S. B.*, p. 127, was corrected *ibid.*, 1900, p. 205.

CATALOGUE

I. THE TOMARA DYNASTY OF AJMĪR AND DELHI

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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SALLAKSHAṆA-PĀLA, ABOUT 978-1003 A. D.

Bull and horseman type; billon

1	I.M.	Æ 48.9 -67	Horseman r., rude. Marginal legend, <i>Śrī Sallakshana-pāla-deva</i> .	Recumbent bull l., in outline. Legend above, <i>Śrī Sāmanta-deva</i> .
2	„	Æ 50.6 -65	Similar; <i>-lakshana-pāla-deva</i> .	Similar.

KUMĀRA-PĀLA-DEVA, ABOUT 1019-49 A. D.

Seated goddess type; gold

1	I.M.	Æ 61.7 -72	Three-line legend in large characters, (1) <i>Śrīmat = Ku</i> (2) <i>māra-pāla</i> (3) <i>deva</i> .	Seated goddess, as on coins of Gaṅgeya-deva of Chedi.
2	A.S.B.	Æ base 62.7 -6	Two-line legend, (1) <i>Śrīmat = Ku</i> (2) <i>[mā]ra-pāla</i> .	Similar; much debased (Pl. XXVI, 14).

AṆANGA-PĀLA, ABOUT 1049-79 A. D.¹

Bull and horseman type; billon or copper

1	I.M.	Æ 47.3 -7	Horseman r. Legend, l. <i>Śrī A, r. ṇaṅga [pāla-deva]</i> .	Recumbent bull l. Legend above, <i>Śrī Sāmanta-deva</i> .
2	„	Æ 49.2 -72	Similar; <i>Śrī Aṇa</i> .	Similar.
3	„	Æ 50.2 -68	Ditto; <i>Śrī Aṇaṅga</i> .	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 49 -67	Ditto; <i>Aṇaṅga-p</i> .	Ditto (Pl. XXVI, 15).
5	A.S.B.	Æ 45.7 -65	Ditto; <i>Śrī Aṇa</i> .	Ditto.
6	„	Æ 50 -66	Ditto; <i>-ṇaṅga [pā]la-deva</i> .	Ditto; legend nearly lost.
7	„	Æ copper 43.7 -66	Ditto; <i>Śrī Aṇan</i> .	Ditto; ditto.

¹ The first nasal is written as a lingual, the second as *anusvāra*.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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MAHĪ-PĀLA, ABOUT 1103-28 A.D.

Bull and horseman type; billon

1	I.M.	Æ 47.5 .6	Horseman r., very rude; no legend.	Recumbent bull indicated; above in bold script, <i>Mahipāla</i> (Pl. XXVI, 16).
2	„	Æ 46 .6	Similar.	Similar; <i>Mahipā</i> .

II. THE RĀṬHOR OR GAHARWĀR DYNASTY OF KANAUJ

MADANA-PĀLA, ABOUT 1080-1115 A.D.

*Bull and horseman type**Silver, base*

1	I.M.	Æ 45.3 .6	Horseman r. as usual; legend indistinct.	Bull as usual. Marginal legend, <i>Mādhava Śrī Sāmanta</i> (<i>Mādhava</i> is a name of the demi-god <i>Kṛishṇa</i>).
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Billon or copper

2	I.M.	Æ 49.9 .64	Horseman as usual. Marginal legend, <i>Madana-pāla-deva</i> .	Similar; legend imperfect.
3	„	Æ 49.8 .6	Similar; <i>Madana</i> .	Ditto; legend nearly complete (Pl. XXVI, 17).
4	„	Æ 49 .65	Ditto; <i>Śrī Ma</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 50 .6	Ditto; <i>Śrī Ma</i> .	Ditto; <i>Mādhava Śrī Sām</i> .
6	„	Æ 50.7 .65	Ditto; <i>Mada</i> .	Ditto; <i>Sāmanta</i> .
7	„	Æ 46.6 .6	Ditto; <i>Śrī Ma</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
8	I.M.	Æ 49.3 .6	Ditto; <i>Madana</i> .	Ditto; <i>Mādha</i> .

GOVINDA-CHANDRA, ABOUT 1112-60 A.D.

*Seated goddess type**Gold*

1	A.S.B.	Æ 59.7 .81	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrīmad</i> = <i>Go</i> (2) <i>vinda-chandra</i> (3) <i>deva</i> , followed by <i>trīsul</i> , probably a mint-mark.	Seated goddess, as on coins of <i>Gāṅgeya-deva</i> of Chedi (Pl. XXVI, 18).
2	„	Æ 66 .75	Similar.	Similar.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	I.M.	AV 58.8 .82	Ditto; legend imperfect.	Ditto.
4	"	AV 61 .77	Ditto; legend almost complete.	Ditto.
5	"	AV base 67.2 .76	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
6	A.S.B.	AV base 68 .78	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; degraded.
6a	"	AV base 62.3 .84	Similar, but reading and attribution doubtful.	Similar.

Copper

7	I.M.	Æ 37 .7	Two-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī-mad = Go(2)vinda-chandra.</i>	Seated goddess; degraded.
8	"	Æ 40.7 .66	Similar.	Similar.
9	"	Æ 49.3 .66	Ditto; traces of <i>deva</i> in third line.	Ditto.

III. THE CHAUHĀN DYNASTY OF DELHI AND AJMĪR

SOMEŚVARA-DEVA, ABOUT 1170-5 A.D.

Bull and horseman type; billon or copper

1	I.M.	Æ 52.7 .62	Horseman as usual. Legend, l. <i>So</i> , r. <i>me</i> , part of the full legend <i>Śrī Someśvara-deva</i> .	Bull as usual; <i>Sāmanta</i> (Pl. XXVI, 19).
2	"	Æ 50 .65	Similar.	Similar. Legend, <i>Asāvārī śrī Śāma[nta deva]</i> . (Thomas explains <i>Asāvārī</i> as being a name of Durgā.)
3	A.S.B.	Æ copper 41 .6	Similar.	Similar; <i>Śrī Sāmanta</i> .
4	"	Æ 48.1 .66	Similar.	Similar; legend very imperfect.

PRĪTHVĪ-RĀJĀ (PĪRTHĪRĀJ), ABOUT 1175-93 A.D.

Bull and horseman type

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 52 .6	Horseman as usual. Legend, <i>Śrī Prīthvī-Rāja-deva</i> .	Bull as usual. Legend, <i>Asāvārī śrī Sāmanta-deva</i> (Pl. XXVI, 20).
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Billon</i>				
2	I.M.	Æ 47.4 -62	Similar to No. 1.	Similar to No. 1; legend incomplete.
3	"	Æ 53 -63	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	"	Æ 52 -63	Ditto; legend incomplete.	Ditto; ditto.
5	"	Æ 53.5 -65	Ditto; legend almost complete.	Ditto; legend almost complete.
6	"	Æ 50.8 -62	Ditto; legend complete.	Ditto; less perfect.
7	"	Æ 51 -6	Ditto; legend imperfect.	Ditto; ditto.
8	A.S.B.	Æ 52.8 -61	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
9	"	Æ 50.6 -64	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; legend complete.

IV. THE DYNASTY OF NARWAR

MALAYA-VARMA, ABOUT 1220-32 A. D.

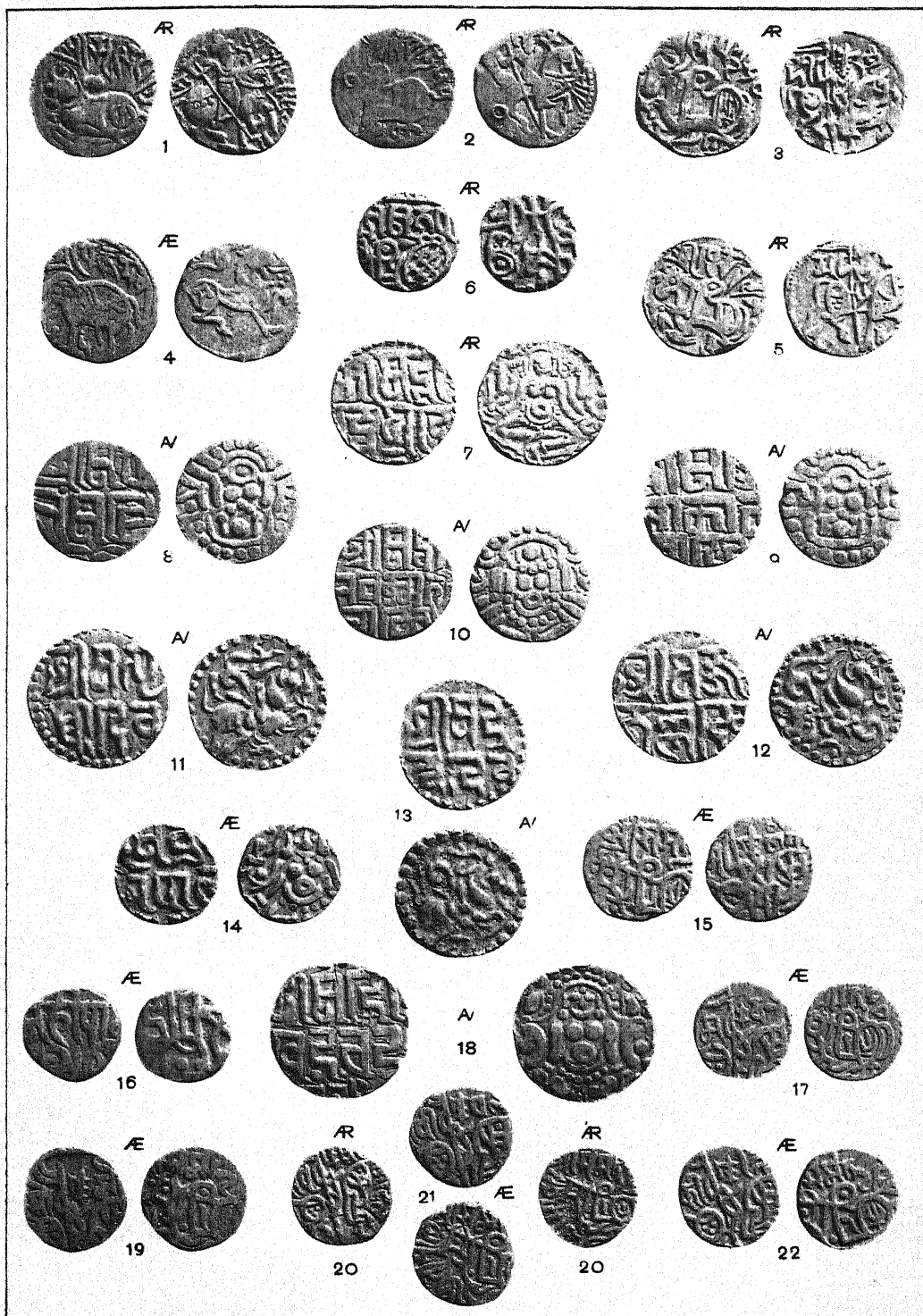
Horseman type; billon or copper

1	A.S.B.	Æ 57 -6	Horseman as usual; no legend.	Three-line legend covering whole surface; (1) <i>Śrīmad=Ma</i> (2) <i>laya-va[r]mma</i> (3) <i>deva</i> , and (?) traces of date.
2	"	Æ 51.1 -67	Ditto; very poor.	Two-line legend, (1) <i>Śrīmad=Ma</i> (2) <i>laya-va[r]mma</i> . A railing-like border above.
3	I.M.	Æ copper 44 -57	Ditto; ditto.	Similar; (1) <i>Śrīmad=Ma</i> (2) <i>[laya]-va[r]mma</i> , and traces of a third line. Border above, as on No. 2.

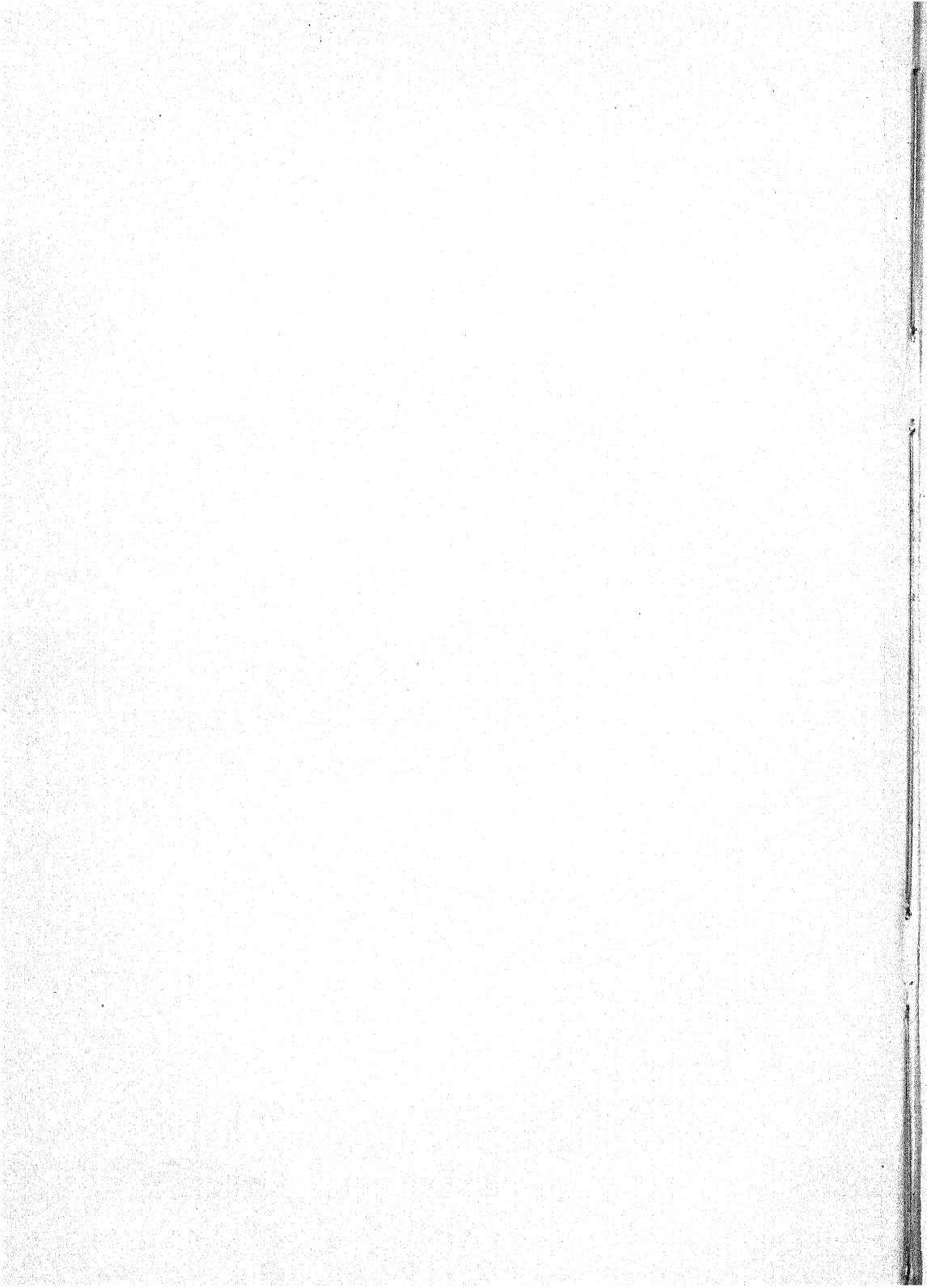
CHĀHADA (CHĀHARA)-DEVA, ABOUT 1232-60 A. D.

Bull and horseman type; billon or copper

1	I.M.	Æ 49.7 -65	Horseman as usual. Legend, <i>Śrī Chāhada-deva</i> .	Bull as usual. Legend, <i>Asāvarī śrī Sāmanta-deva</i> .
2	"	Æ 54.9 -65	Similar; <i>Chāha</i> .	Similar; legend imperfect.
3	"	Æ 53.5 -62	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	"	Æ 51.8 -6	Ditto; <i>Śrī Chā</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 54.8 -66	Ditto; <i>-ḍa-deva</i> .	Ditto; ditto.



COINS OF THE HINDU KINGS OF OHIND
AND OF THE MEDIAEVAL DYNASTIES
OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN INDIA



Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
6	A.S.B.	Æ 57.5 .61	Ditto; <i>-hāḍa-deva</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
7	„	Æ 51 .62	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; nearly defaced.

V. SUNDRY COINS

*Bull and horseman type**Billon*

PĪPALA, (?) RĀJĀ OF MĀCHĀRĪ

1	I.M.	Æ 52.1 .62	Horseman as usual. Legend, <i>Śrī Pīpala</i> .	Bull as usual, in rude outline. Marginal legend, <i>Kutāmānaśrī Sāma[nta]</i> , in late characters (Pl. XXVI, 21).
2	„	Æ 52.4 .64	Similar.	Similar; legend imperfect.

PITHI (? = PRITHVĪ)

1	A.S.B.	Æ 52 .6	Horseman as usual. Legend, पथि, <i>Pathi (Pithi)</i> , followed by several other characters.	Bull as usual; <i>Śrī Sāmanta-deva</i> .
2	I.M.	Æ 52.2 .62	Similar; <i>Pithi</i> .	Similar.

Silver

KĪRTTI (? KĪLLI)

1	I.M.	Æ 50.5 .65	Horseman as usual. Legend, <i>Śrī Kī[r]tti</i> (or ? <i>Killi</i>).	Bull as usual; <i>Sāmanta-deva</i> (Pl. XXVI, 22).
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HAMĪRA

1	I.M.	Æ base 43.2 .62	Horseman as usual. Legend, <i>Śrī Hamīraḥ</i> .	Bull as usual, but with crescent, not trident, on rump. Legend distinct, but difficult to read; seems to be the same as <i>C. M. I.</i> , Pl. IX, 22, where Cunningham read <i>Śrī Uvāme</i> (Pl. XXVI, 23).
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Billon

SONA-DEVA

1	I.M.	Æ 17.5 .4	Indication of horseman.	Two-line legend filling whole surface, (1) <i>Sona</i> (2) <i>deva</i> .
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UNKNOWN

1	I.M.	Æ 40 .55	Horseman, not of usual type, r.	Large characters, not read.
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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NOT ASSIGNED

Śiva and bull type, copper; about 500-800 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 66.3 .75	Śiva and bull, rude.	Monogram <i>Kota</i> and two symbols.
2	"	Æ 70 .8 × .65	Similar.	Similar.
3	"	Æ — .82 × .7	Ditto.	Similar, and <i>bu</i> to r.
4	"	Æ — .72	Ditto.	As No. 1.
5	"	Æ 78 .75	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	"	Æ — .72	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	"	Æ — .76	Ditto.	Similar; trident to l.
8	"	Æ 58.4 .7	Ditto.	As No. 1.
9	"	Æ — .8	Ditto.	Three symbols, one of which looks like a <i>vajra</i> or thunderbolt.
10	"	Æ — .7	Ditto.	As No. 1, but a thin coin.
11	"	Æ — .61	Ditto.	Nearlly similar, but thick.
12	"	Æ — .7	Ditto.	Trident and a character.
13	"	Æ — .77	Ditto.	Trident and two other symbols.
14	"	Æ — .65 × .5	Ditto.	As No. 12.
15	"	Æ — .7	Degraded outline of (?) Śiva.	Monogram reading (?) <i>Śruta</i> .
16	"	Æ — .6	Śiva and bull.	Similar. (Many of these coins much worn. See <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , 1898, p. 450.)

SECTION XVII

THE HINDU COINAGE OF KASHMĪR

INTRODUCTION

THE ample discussion and illustration of the ancient Kashmīr coinage by Sir Alexander Cunningham (*C. M. I.*, pp. 25-46, Pl. III-V) and Dr. Stein (*Num. Chron.*, 1899, with a plate; transl. *Rājat.*, vol. ii, note H) render unnecessary any lengthy dissertation in this place. From the accession of Śankaravarman in 883 A.D., the chronology is clear and certain, but the dates of the few earlier kings whose coins are represented in the following catalogue are quite unsettled. Kalhana's chronicle, the *Rājataranginī*, records that an ancient king named Narendrāditya also bore the name of Khinkhila. The little coin with the legend *Khīngi* may or may not be his, and, if it is, the materials for determining its date with any approach to exactness do not exist.

The coins inscribed with the name of Toramāṇa, either in full or in an abbreviated form, seem to date from the sixth century, that is to say, the earliest of them may be ascribed to that period. But 'Toramāṇas' continued in circulation until the fifteenth century, and it is clear, as Dr. Stein observes, that such pieces were struck, 'not only by the king who bore this name, but by a succession of rulers after him.' I cannot pretend to distinguish the imitations from the originals. Nor is it at all certain who Toramāṇa was. Dr. Stein probably is right in believing that he is to be identified with the prince so called, who 'put in circulation coins struck in his own name' during the lifetime of his brother, king Hiraṇya. But we do not know when king Hiraṇya lived. In Section XIII, *ante*, coins of a Toramāṇa have been described which undoubtedly must be attributed to the White Hun chief, the son of Mihirakula. It is an open question whether or not the Toramāṇa of the Kashmīr chronicle is identical with that chief.

Dr. Stein's identification of Pratāpa of the coins with Pratāpāditya II, or Durlabhaka, who was reigning in 700 A.D., is highly probable, if not quite certain.

The fixation in time and place of the king Yaśovarman, who struck rude coins in the style of the early Kashmīr rulers, has long been a matter

of dispute, and the problem has not been solved yet. The name does not occur in the Kashmīr lists. The correct reading appears to be *Yaśovarman*, not *Yaśodharma*; and it is, therefore, unlikely that Dr. Hoernle's conjecture can be correct that the coins were struck by Yaśodharman, *alias* Vishṇuvardhana, who defeated Mihirakula in or about 528 A.D. The coins are so barbarous that it is impossible to fix their date by their style. They are found, I think, chiefly in the Panjāb—one was deposited in the *Mānikyala stūpa*—and there are difficulties consequently, in identifying the prince who issued the coins with Yaśovarman of Kanauj whom Lalitāditya of Kanauj defeated between 730 and 740 A.D.; but no better specific suggestion is available. I am inclined to believe that the coins were struck by an unrecorded Rājā either in the Panjāb or Kashmīr during the sixth or seventh century.

The similar, but, perhaps, still ruder coins with the legend *Vinayāditya* are assigned rightly to Jayāpīḍa of Kashmīr (about 750–80 A.D.), who assumed that title. The similar coins on which Cunningham read the legend *Śrī Vighraha* are of the same rude type, and of approximately the same period, but there is no record of any Kashmīr prince of that name. Dr. Stein reads the legend as *Viśramśadeva*, but on the specimens which I have seen Cunningham's reading seems preferable.

From the time of Śankaravarman (883–902 A.D.) onwards, the chronology being certain, no difficulty occurs in the attribution of the coins. The series catalogued is very poor and incomplete, most of the rarer kinds being absent. The type of all the coins without exception¹ is derived from the standard Kushān type, with the standing king on the obverse and the seated goddess on the reverse. The coins of Pratāpāditya, Vinayāditya, Yaśovarman, and Vighraha present the type in an extremely debased, almost unrecognizable form, executed boldly in high relief, and the material often is an alloy intended apparently to pass as base gold. But some of the coins seem to be honest copper or bronze. The coins of this class in the catalogue range in weight from 83.8 to 123.5 grains, and their mean diameter is about .85 inch. The long series beginning with Śankaravarman presents the same Kushān type in a different form, which is characteristic of Kashmīr currency. The earliest examples of this form are found in the coinage of Toramāna, some specimens of which exhibit the king sacrificing at an altar after the Kushān manner, clad in a peculiar skirt and frilled drawers. This curious costume assumes a very grotesque appearance on the later more debased coins, and the seated goddess of the reverse suffers equal degradation. No Kashmīr coins possess any pretence to beauty—the whole coinage is utterly barbarous. The weight of the Toramāna coins

¹ The *Khingī* coin may not belong to Kashmīr.

catalogued in this section ranges from 83.8 to 111.5 grains. Most of them weigh about 100 grains, a little more or less. The coins from the time of Sankaravarman onwards are lighter. Those catalogued range in weight (excluding the exceptional No. 5 of Kalāśa) from 71.5 to 97.5 grains. A full discussion of the weight standard of the Kashmir currency will be found in Dr. Stein's essay, already cited, to which the reader is referred. When Cunningham wrote, an accurate translation of the Kashmir chronicle was not available, so that some of his remarks need correction in the light of Dr. Stein's researches. But, notwithstanding this reservation, Cunningham's work still must be studied by any person who takes an interest in the rather unattractive Kashmir coinage.

CATALOGUE

EARLY KINGS

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
KHĪNGILA (?) = KHINKHILA, NARENDRĀDITYA I), ABOUT (?) 400 OR 500 A.D.				
1	A.S.B.	Æ 13 .45	Bust r. diad.	Vase (<i>lotā</i>); to l. Br. <i>Khi</i> ; to r. <i>ngi</i> (Pl. XXVII, 1). ¹
TORAMĀNA, (?) SIXTH CENTURY				
1	I.M.	Æ 99.7 .87	King standing offering incense at altar in Kushān fashion, clad in peculiar skirt and frilled drawers. Br. legend l. in coarse, bold script, <i>Śrī Tora</i> .	Goddess seated in Gupta fashion, holding lotus flower over l. shoulder; to r. <i>ja[ya]</i> , 'victory'; to l. a vase (Pl. XXVII, 2).
2	"	Æ 101 .75	Similar; <i>Śrī To</i> .	Similar; no legend.
3	A.S.B.	Æ 101 .78	Ditto; <i>Śrī Tora</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
4	"	Æ 100.1 .76	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; <i>ja[ya]</i> .
5	"	Æ 99.2 .8	Ditto; <i>Śrī Toramā</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
6	I.M.	Æ 83.8 .82	Ditto; <i>Śrī Toramāna</i> .	Ditto; no legend; much worn.

¹ Mr. J. P. Rawlins had nine coins of this class, some circular, some square, diameter varying from .4 to .55, collected in the Panjāb. They may not have any connexion with Kashmir.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
7	A.S.B.	Æ 103.9 .83	Similar to No. 6; a (?) vase and pellets to r.; minute Br. characters over king's l. shoulder.	Similar to No. 6; no legend (attributed to Toramāṇa by Mr. Rodgers; Pl. XXVII, 3).
8	„	Æ 96.2 .85	Similar; <i>To</i> .	Similar; <i>jaya</i> .

ATTRIBUTED TO TORAMĀṆA (RODGERS)

9	A.S.B.	Æ 111.5 .87	Similar to preceding, but earlier in appearance; traces of legend.	Deity (? male or female) seated on throne with r. knee tucked up; lotus flower held over shoulder; traces of legend (Pl. XXVII, 4).
10	„	Æ 98.8 .85	Similar.	Similar.
11	I.M.	Æ 106.3 .75	Ditto; ruder.	Ditto; rude and much worn.

PRATĀPĀDITYA II, DURLABHAKA, FLOR. 700 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ base 112.7	Utterly barbarous copy of the Kushān standing king; <i>Ki</i> below l. arm.	Barbarous, headless copy of seated goddess; to r. Br. <i>Śrī Pratāpa</i> (Pl. XXVII, 5).
2	„	Æ base 109 .85	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ base 104.8 .81	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ base 92.7 .85	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ base 106.2 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	„	Æ 98.4 .77	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	I.M.	Æ 114 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	„	Æ 116 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.

YAŚOVARMAN, (?) OF KASHMĪR OR KANAŪJ, ABOUT (?) 730 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ base 115.7 .9	Scarcely recognizable copy of the Kushān standing king; <i>Ki</i> below l. arm.	Headless seated goddess, even more barbarous than on the Pratāpa coins; Br. legend r., <i>Śrī Yaśov[arma]</i> (Pl. XXVII, 6).
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ base 115.2 .9	Similar.	Similar.
3	A.S.B.	Æ base 113.1 .9	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ base 114.2 .9	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ base 114.1 .93	Ditto.	Ditto; Śrī Ya.

VINAYĀDITYA (JAYĀPĪDA), ABOUT 750-80 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ 123.5 .9	Standing king—a mere trace of the device; to r. <i>jaya</i> , and <i>ke</i> below.	Headless seated goddess, barely recognizable. Legend Śrī Vina[yāditya] (Pl. XXVII, 7).
2	A.S.B.	Æ 113.5 .87	Similar.	Similar.
3	I.M.	Æ 108.3 .87	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	A.S.B.	Æ 99.9 .87	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 112 .85	Ditto; Śrī Vinaya.	Ditto.
6	„	Æ 110.5 .85	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto. ¹

(?) VIGRAHA (VIŚRAMŚADEVA), ABOUT SEVENTH CENTURY

1	I.M.	Æ 117 .85	As on coins of Vinayāditya; <i>Kida</i> under l. arm.	As on coins of Vinayāditya. Legend, Śrī Vighra[ha] (Pl. XXVII, 8).
2	„	Æ 117 .85	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 111.8 .82	Ditto.	Ditto. ¹

UTPALA DYNASTY

ŚAṆKARAVARMA, 883-902 A.D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 94 .75	Seated goddess; to r. <i>Śaṅka[ra]</i> .	Standing king, barely recognizable; to r. <i>varma</i> . ²
2	„	Æ 87.8 .76	Similar; <i>Śa</i> .	Similar.

¹ The metal of these coins seems to be a kind of brass, possibly containing a little gold.² On the coins of this dynasty it is preferable to consider the goddess side as the obv., on account of the arrangement of the legends.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	A.S.B.	Æ 86 .75	Similar to No. 2; <i>Śaṅka</i> .	Similar to No. 2.
4	I.M.	Æ 87 .77	Ditto; legend indistinct.	Ditto; poor.

GOPĀLAVARMAN, 902-4 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 85.2 .75	Goddess; to r. <i>Gopāla</i> .	King; to r. <i>varma</i> .
2	„	Æ 86 .77	Similar.	Similar.
3	I.M.	Æ 85.5 .72	Ditto; <i>Gopa</i> .	Ditto.

SUGANDHĀ RĀṆĪ (QUEEN), 904-6 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 91.5 .78	Goddess; l. <i>Śrī</i> ; r. <i>Su-ga[ndhā]</i> .	King; r. <i>devya</i> .
2	„	Æ 92.8 .76	Similar.	Similar.
3	A.S.B.	Æ 89.3 .77	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 83.5 .73	Ditto.	Ditto; much worn.

PĀRTHA, 906-21 A. D., AND (RESTORED) 934-5 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 84.2 .8	Goddess; r. <i>Pārtha</i> .	King; legend wanting.
2	A.S.B.	Æ 95.1 .75	Similar.	Similar; r. <i>varma</i> (Pl. XXVII, 9).
3	„	Æ 89.3 .76	Ditto.	Ditto; worn.

KSHEMAGUPTA WITH QUEEN DIDDĀ, 950-8 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 92.7 .75	Goddess; l. <i>Di</i> ; r. <i>Kshe-ma</i> .	King; r. <i>gu</i> .
2	„	Æ 97.5 .76	Similar.	Similar; legend wanting (Pl. XXVII, 10).
3	„	Æ 79.7 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; <i>gu</i> .
4	A.S.B.	Æ 89.7 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; <i>gupta</i> ; poor condition.

ABHIMANYUGUPTA, 958-72 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 79.3 .7	Goddess; l. <i>A</i> .; r. <i>bhi-man[gu]</i> .	King; r. <i>gu[pta]</i> .
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NANDIGUPTA, 972-3 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 92.8 .75	Goddess; l. <i>Na</i> ; r. <i>ndi-gu</i> .	King; r. <i>pta</i> , followed by (?) <i>de[va]</i> (Pl. XXVII, 11).
2	I.M.	Æ 81 .75	Similar.	Similar; worn.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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TRIBHUVANAGUPTA, 973-5 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 71.5 .7	Goddess; l. <i>Tri</i> ; r. <i>bhu-va[na]</i> .	King; r. <i>gupta</i> .
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BHĪMAGUPTA, 975-80 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 84.8 .7	Goddess; l. <i>Bhī</i> ; r. <i>ma</i> .	King; r. <i>gupta</i> (Pl. XXVII, 12).
2	I.M.	Æ 85 .75	Similar.	Similar; legend imperfect.

QUEEN DIDDĀ ALONE, 980-1003 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ 90.2 .7	Goddess; l. <i>Śrī</i> ; r. <i>Did-dā</i> .	King; r. <i>dev[ya]</i> (Pl. XXVII, 13).
2	"	Æ 88 .75	Similar.	Similar; legend wanting.
3	"	Æ 83.8 .75	Ditto; <i>Śrī Di</i> .	Ditto; <i>de</i> .
4	"	Æ 77.7 .75	Ditto; <i>Śrī Diddā</i> .	Ditto; ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 90.1 .77	Ditto; <i>Śrī Di</i> .	Ditto; <i>dev</i> .
6	"	Æ 84.5 .7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; no legend.
7	"	Æ 76.4 .75	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
8	"	Æ 84.4 .73	Ditto; <i>Śrī Diddā</i> .	Ditto; ditto.

FIRST LOHARA DYNASTY

SAṄGRĀMA, 1003-28 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 89 .75	Goddess; l. <i>Sa</i> ; r. <i>ṅgrā-ma[rā]</i> .	King; r. <i>ja deva</i> (Pl. XXVII, 14).
2	"	Æ 93 .71	Similar.	Similar; r. <i>ja (deva)</i> .
3	"	Æ 89 .75	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	"	Æ 84.7 .77	Ditto.	Ditto; <i>ja deva</i> .
5	A.S.B.	Æ 77.6 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; legend indistinct.
6	"	Æ 85.5 .78	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
7	"	Æ 85.4 .71	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; worn.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANANTA, 1028-63 A. D.				
1	I.M.	Æ 91.5 .74	Goddess; l. <i>A</i> ; r. <i>nanta</i> [<i>rā</i>].	King; r. <i>ja de[va]</i> .
2	„	Æ 88.7 .77	Similar.	Similar.
3	A.S.B.	Æ 87.2 .74	Ditto; <i>Ananta rā</i> .	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 95 .7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.

KALAŚA, 1063-89 A. D.				
1	I.M.	Æ 92.7 .71	Goddess; l. <i>Ka</i> ; r. <i>laśa</i> [<i>rā</i>].	King; r. <i>ja deva</i> (Pl. XXVII, 15).
2	„	Æ 86 .75	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 85 .75	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	A.S.B.	Æ 82.8 .75	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 66.1 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; no legend; well preserved, but weight exceptionally light; style peculiar.
6	„	Æ 88.6 .73	Ditto.	As Nos. 1-4.

HARSHA, 1089-1101 A. D.				
1	A.S.B.	Æ 94 .73	Goddess; l. <i>Ha</i> ; r. <i>rsha</i> <i>rā[ja]</i> .	King; r. <i>deva</i> (Pl. XXVII, 16).
2	„	Æ 101.5 .75	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 97.3 .68	Similar; <i>Harsha</i> .	Similar; <i>de</i> .
4	I.M.	Æ 89.2 .7	Ditto; <i>Harsha rā</i> .	Ditto; legend illegible.
5	„	Æ 101.2 .7	Ditto; <i>Harsha</i> .	Ditto; <i>deva</i> ; very rude coin.
6	„	Æ 90.4 .7	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; <i>rāja deva</i> ; rude coin of irregular shape, apparently struck on a cast blank.

SECOND LOHARA DYNASTY

SUSSALA, 1112-28 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 96.2 .7	Goddess; l. <i>Śrī</i> ; r. <i>Sus-sa[la]</i> .	King; r. <i>deva</i> .
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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JAYASIMHADEVA, 1128-55 A. D.¹

1	I.M.	Æ 85.8 .8	Goddess; l. <i>Jaya</i> ; r. <i>si[mha]</i> .	King; no legend.
2	A.S.B.	Æ 86 .78	Similar.	Similar.

JĀGA-DEVA, 1198-1214 (CUNNINGHAM)²

1	A.S.B.	Æ 87.9 .78	Goddess; l. <i>Jā</i> ; r. <i>ga</i> .	King; r. [<i>deva</i>] (Pl. XXVII, 17).
2	„	Æ 89.2 .7	Similar.	Similar; l. <i>de</i> ; r. <i>va</i> .
3	„	Æ 79.8 .72	Ditto.	Ditto; no clear legend.
4	I.M.	Æ 87.7 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; l. <i>de</i> .
5	„	Æ 89 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; l. <i>de</i> ; r. <i>va</i> .

UNCERTAIN

1	A.S.B.	Æ 104 .87	Goddess; l. (?) ; r. <i>jaya</i> .	King; l. (?) <i>prā</i> .
2	I.M.	Æ 84 .72	Goddess; r. <i>śa</i> .	King (assigned by Rodgers without sufficient reason to Unmatti).

¹ Cunningham erroneously distinguishes Jayasimha I (1127-30) from Jayasimha II (1132-55). In reality there was only one Jayasimha, who reigned for twenty-seven years. His history is related at great length in *Rājataranginī*, Bk. viii, and in Stein's *Introduction*; see also Stein, vol. ii, p. 314, note.

² Jāga-deva is not included in Stein's lists because the *Rājat.* was completed in 1149-50 A. D.

SECTION XVIII

THE COINS OF THE MAHĀRĀJĀS OF KĀNGRĀ

INTRODUCTION

THE great fort at Kāngrā (N. lat. $32^{\circ}5'$, E. long. $76^{\circ}18'$) in early times was the stronghold of the kingdom of Jālandhara or Trigarta. The family of the Rājās claimed the honour of very high antiquity, but their coinage is comparatively modern. It begins with coins bearing the legend *Sāmanta deva*, directly imitated from the 'bull and horseman' coins of the kings of Ohind (*ante*, Sect. xiv). It is impossible to determine the personal name or the exact date of the Rājā of Kāngrā who struck the *Sāmanta deva* pieces; but, so far as may be judged from their appearance, and their close resemblance to the coins known to belong to the fourteenth century, they cannot be assigned to a period much anterior to 1300 A.D. The earliest coins assignable to a named Rājā of Kāngrā are those of Pīthama (Prīthivī) chandra deva, who reigned from about 1315 to 1330 A.D. The series closes with Triloka chandra deva in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and thus extends over a period of three hundred years in round numbers. During this period, according to Cunningham's list (*C.M.I.*, p. 104), eighteen Rājās reigned, and fifteen of them are known to have struck coins. In the following catalogue the coinage of twelve of those fifteen princes is represented.

The coins from first to last vary little, all being shabby little pieces of copper or bronze, rudely executed and devoid of all pretence to artistic merit. The type is a degraded imitation of the 'bull and horseman' device of the Ohind coins (*ante*, Sect. xiv), the bull being sometimes omitted, and the outline of the horseman often barely recognizable. The diameter ordinarily varies between .5 and .6 inch, with an average of about .55. The coin of Dharma chandra deva, diameter .41, is exceptionally small. The weight usually is a little above or below 50 grains. Excluding the anomalous Dharma chandra deva coin with a weight of 22.5 grains, and a few worn coins weighing

between 30 and 40 grains each, the weight of the specimens catalogued ranges from 40 to 63.3 grains.

The chief interest of this merely local coinage is derived from its remarkable uniformity and persistence of type. The coins are described with sufficient fullness by Cunningham (*C. M. I.*, pp. 101-8, Pl. XI), but Rodgers has pointed out that the reading of the name *Kapa* is erroneous. The coins attributed to the imaginary Kapa appear to belong to Rūpa chandra deva, the contemporary of Firoz Tughlak in the fourteenth century. Dr. Vogel has been engaged recently in investigating the antiquities of the Kāngrā Valley, and when his researches are published the local history will be known more fully than it is at present. He now announces (1906) that 'the historical fort and the numerous temples of Kāngrā Koṭ are completely destroyed' by the earthquake of 1905.

CATALOGUE

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
SĀMANTA DEVA, ABOUT 1300 A.D. ¹				
1	A.S.B.	Æ 59.4 .57	Recumbent bull l.; <i>Śrī Sāmanta</i> above.	Debased horseman, as on coins of Ohind (Pl. XXVII, 18).
2	„	Æ 53.5 .59	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 51.1 .57	Ditto.	Ditto; <i>Śrī</i> above.
4	„	Æ 47 .55	Ditto; <i>Śrī Sāmanta deva</i> .	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 53.8 .57	Ditto; <i>Śrī Sāmanta</i> .	Ditto; <i>Śrī</i> above.
PĪTHAMA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1330-45 A.D.				
1	I.M.	Æ 55.4 .6	Two-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pītha-</i> (2) <i>ma chandra</i> .	Debased horseman, as on coins of kings of Ohind (Pl. XXVII, 19).
2	„	Æ 50.5 .55	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 57.6 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	A.S.B.	Æ 48.7 .53	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pītha-</i> (2) <i>ma chandra</i> (3) <i>deva</i> , imperfect.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 49.5 .55	Similar.	Ditto.

¹ This designation is not to be taken as the personal name of a Mahārāja of Kāngrā; the title simply seems to be copied from the Ohind coins.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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APURVA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1345-60 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 47.1 .58	Recumbent bull l.; Śrī <i>Apu[r]va</i> above.	Debased horseman (Pl. XXVII, 20).
2	"	Æ 51.2 .56	Similar; Śrī <i>Apu</i> .	Similar.
3	"	Æ 48.5 .55	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; Śrī above.
4	"	Æ 50.3 .57	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
5	I.M.	Æ 48 .55	Ditto; <i>Apurva</i> .	Ditto.
6	"	Æ 48.7 .55	Ditto; Śrī <i>Apurva</i> .	Ditto.
7	"	Æ 59 .6	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Mahārāja</i> (2) Śrī <i>Apu</i> (3) <i>rva chandra deva</i> , imper- fect.	Ditto.
8	"	Æ 52 .56	Similar; legend indis- tinct.	Ditto.
9	A.S.B.	Æ 43.5 .5	Ditto; (1) <i>Mahārā[ja]</i> (2) Śrī <i>Ap[u]</i> (3) <i>rva chan-</i> <i>dra deva</i> , imperfect.	Ditto.
10	"	Æ oval 39.2 .6 x .45	Four-line legend, (1) [<i>Ma</i>]hārāja (2) [Śrī] <i>Ap-</i> <i>urva</i> (3) [<i>cha</i>]ndra deva (4) perhaps a date, indis- tinct. ¹	Ditto.
11	"	Æ 49.5 .55	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Apu</i> (2) <i>chandra</i> (3) <i>deva</i> .	Ditto; Śrī above.
12	"	Æ 44.3 .55	Two-line legend, (1) Śrī <i>A</i> (2) <i>chandra</i> .	Ditto; ditto.

RŪPA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1360-75 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 46 .5	Two-line legend in large script, (1) [<i>Rū</i>]pacha[ndra] (2) <i>deva</i> .	Debased horseman.
2	"	Æ 50 .57	Recumbent bull l.; mar- ginal legend above, Śrī <i>Rūpa cha[ndra]</i> .	Ditto.
3	"	Æ 53 .52	Similar; Śrī <i>Rūpa</i> .	Ditto; Śrī above horse.
4	"	Æ 54.5 .6	Ditto; ditto. (The <i>Rū</i> looks like <i>Ka</i> , and was so read on similar coins by Cunningham, but Rodgers gives the 'Kapa' coins to <i>Rūpa</i> .)	Ditto.

¹ Cunningham had one dated coin of Rāma chandra deva.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
5	A.S.B.	Æ 53.3 .56	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
6	„	Æ 47.8 .55	Ditto; Śrī Rū.	Ditto.
7	„	Æ 47.8 .58	Ditto; Śrī Rūpa.	Ditto.
8	„	Æ 44 .55	Ditto; Rūpa.	Ditto.

SINGĀRA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1375-90 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 47.6 .52	Three-line legend, (1) [Ma]hārāja (2) [Śrī] Singāra (3) [cha]ndra deva.	Debased horseman.
2	„	Æ 47.9 .55	Similar; (1) Māhārāja indistinct (2) Śrī Singā[ra] (3) chandra de[va].	Ditto.
3	„	Æ 53 .55	Similar.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 47.8 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 55 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	„	Æ 44.3 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	„	Æ 40 .51	Ditto.	Ditto; Śrī above.

MEGHA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1390-1405 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 48 .55	Three-line legend, (1) Mahārāja (2) Śrī Megha (3) chandra deva, nearly complete.	Debased horseman (Pl. XXVII, 21).
2	„	Æ oval 48.5 ·6 × ·5	Similar.	Similar; (?) Śrī above.
3	A.S.B.	Æ 44 .52	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 43.4 .51	Ditto.	Ditto; (?) Śrī above.
5	„	Æ 33.4 .52	Ditto.	Ditto; worn.

HARI CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1405-20 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 44 .51	Three-line legend, (1) Ma-hārāja (2) Śrī Harī cha (3) nāra deva, almost complete.	Debased horseman (Pl. XXVII, 22).
2	„	Æ 63.3 .55	Similar; Śrī Hari, not Harī.	Similar.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	A.S.B.	Æ 52.2 .55	As No. 2.	As No. 2.
4	I.M.	Æ 47.5 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	"	Æ 57.4 .57	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	"	Æ 53.3 .54	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	"	Æ 56.7 .58	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	A.S.B.	Æ 55 .53	Ditto.	Ditto.

KARMA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1420-35 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 48.7 .5	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Ma-hārāja</i> (2) <i>Śrī Karma</i> (3) <i>chandra deva</i> , nearly complete.	Debased horseman.
2	"	Æ 45.4 .5	Similar.	Similar; <i>Śrī</i> .

AVATĀRA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1450-65 A. D.

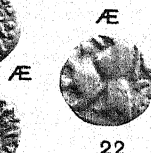
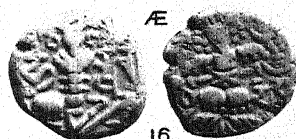
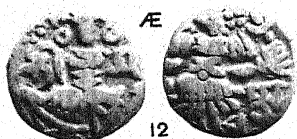
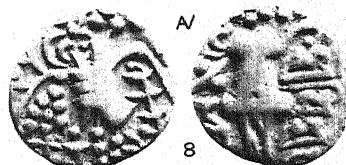
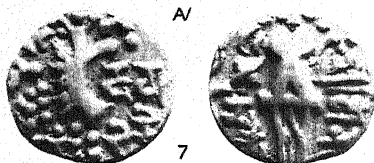
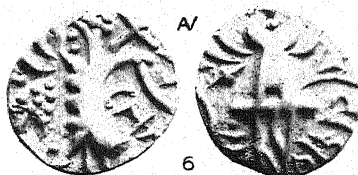
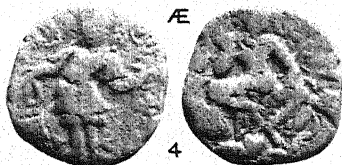
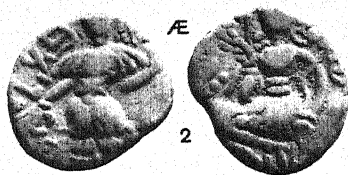
1	I.M.	Æ 47 .55	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Ma-hārāja</i> (2) <i>Śrī Avatā[ra]</i> (3) <i>chandra deva</i> .	Debased horseman.
2	"	Æ 35.5 .51	Similar; incomplete.	Similar; defaced.
3	"	Æ 44 .5	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
4	A.S.B.	Æ 44.3 .55	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
5	"	Æ 48.1 .55	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
6	"	Æ 44 .52	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.

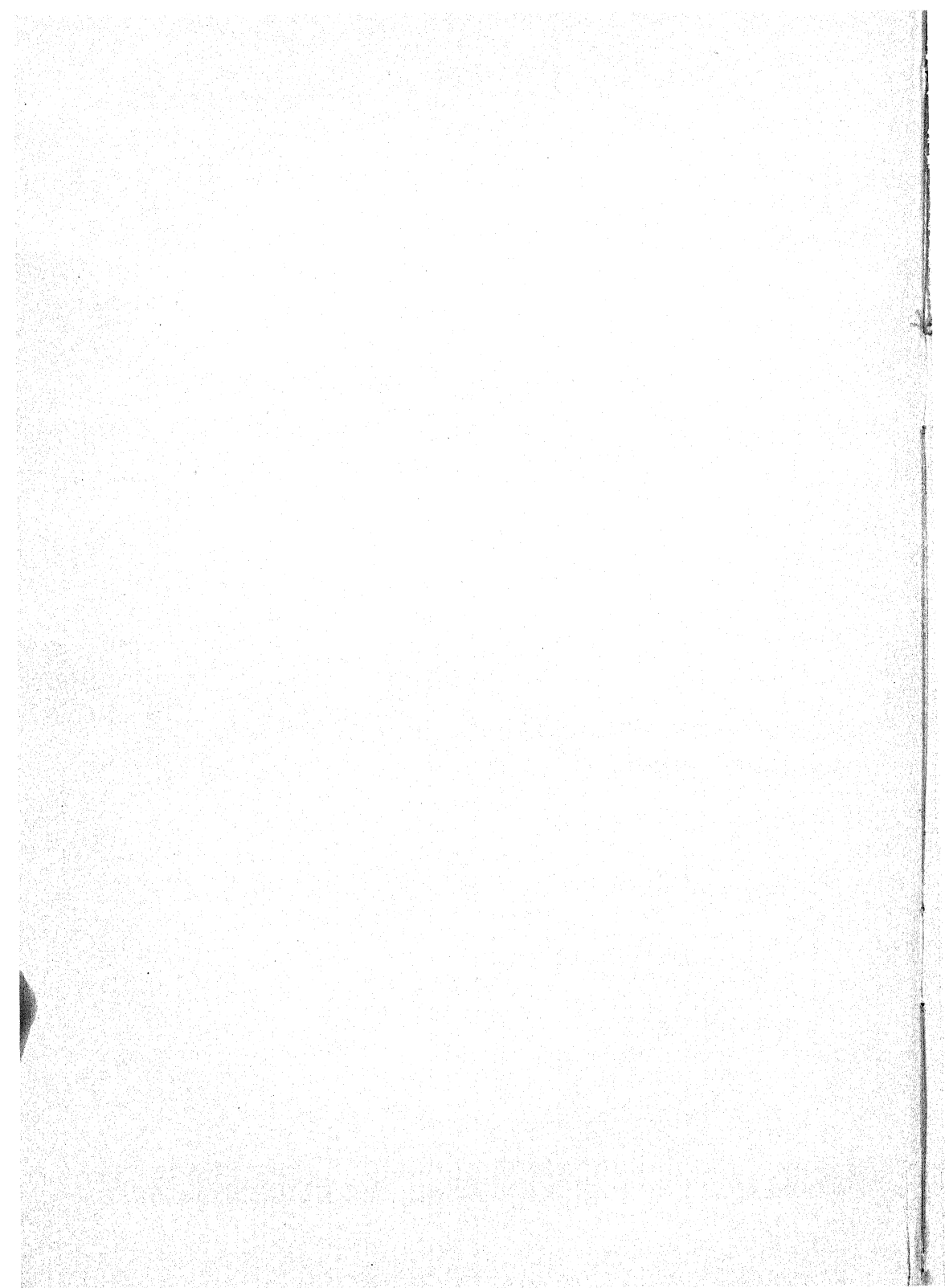
NARENDRA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1465-80 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 45.3 .5	Three-line legend, (1) [<i>Mahārāja</i>] (2) <i>Śrī Narendra</i> (3) <i>chandra de[va]</i> .	Debased horseman.
2	I.M.	Æ 37.9 .5	Similar; incomplete.	Similar.

(?) RĀMA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1510-28 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 48.5 .55	Recumbent bull. ; above <i>Śrī (?) Rāma</i> (Rodgers).	Debased horseman.
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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DHARMA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1528-63 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 22.5 .41	Two-line legend in square, (1) <i>Dharma</i> (2) <i>chan[dra]</i> .	Defaced; should be <i>Durgā devī</i> (Rodgers; not as given by Cunningham).
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TRILOKA CHANDRA DEVA, ABOUT 1610-25 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 49.6 .56	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Mahārāja</i> (2) <i>Śrī Triloka</i> (3) <i>chandra deva</i> , almost complete.	Debased horseman (Pl. XXVII, 23).
2	„	Æ 49.7 .55	Similar; less complete.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 53.5 .58	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 43 .57	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	A.S.B.	Æ 49 .6	Ditto.	Ditto; <i>Śrī</i> .
6	„	Æ 43 .57	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	„	Æ 46.2 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	„	Æ 47.3 .55	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	„	Æ 44.6 .55	Ditto.	Ditto; <i>Śrī</i> .

SECTION XIX

NEPĀL AND CHAMPĀRAN

INTRODUCTION

THE modern kingdom of Nepāl, a considerable territory extending east and west for a distance of about five hundred miles between the Indian plains and the Himalayan snowy range, with a breadth of about one hundred and thirty miles, was formed by the Gurkha or Gōrkhālī conquests in the eighteenth century, as modified by subsequent transactions with the Government of India. But, strictly speaking, the name Nepāl applies only to the valley surrounding the capital, and in ancient documents it must be so interpreted. The other territories now included in the kingdom were ruled formerly by various independent Rājās. The Valley of Nepāl is a tract of comparatively level ground elevated about 4,500 feet above the sea, with an average length from east to west of about twenty miles, and an average breadth from north to south of about fifteen miles. This small region contains no less than three considerable towns or cities, which have been the capitals of principalities, namely, Kāthmāṇḍū¹ (lat. 27° 42' N., long. 85° 36' E.) or Kāntipur, the present capital; Pātan or Lalitāpur, two miles to the south-east of Kāthmāṇḍū, and Bhatgaon or Bhātgaon, nine miles to the east of that city. About sixty smaller towns are scattered over the valley.

Nepāl, in the limited sense defined above, was included in the empire of Aśoka, but in the fourth century A.D. was outside of the dominions of Samudra gupta. About 637 A.D. it seems to have been conquered by Harsha vardhana, Lord Paramount of Northern India, whose era, dating from 606-7 A.D., was used in the country in 640 and 645 A.D. (*Ind. Ant.*, xix, 40; *contra*, Ettinghausen, *Harṣa-Vardhana*, p. 47, Louvain, 1906). But his suzerainty over the valley lasted only a few years, and at the time of his death in 648 A.D. Nepāl was a dependency of Tu-fan or Tibet.

Its numismatic history begins in the sixth century with a series of large copper coins bearing the names of Mānāṅka, Guṇāṅka, Vaiśra-

¹ For the spelling see Bendall, *Journey*, p. 3, note. The text follows Wright's *History of Nepāl*, cited as W.

vana, Amśuvarman, Jishnugupta, and Paśupati. Inscriptions and the testimony of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang prove that Amśuvarman was reigning between 640 and 650, and that he was succeeded by Jishnugupta. The dates of the coins inscribed with the names of Mānāṅka, Gunāṅka, Vaiśravana, and Paśupati cannot be determined with equal precision, but those of Mānāṅka may be assigned to the sixth, and the latest, those of Paśupati, to the eighth century. Vaiśravana and Paśupati probably are the names of deities, not of kings.

A Rājā named Rāghava deva introduced a new era, the Nepālī or Newār Samvat, the first year of which began on October 20, 879 A.D. Dates recorded in this era are converted roughly into dates A.D. by the addition of 880. M. Lévi believes that the establishment of the Nepālī era was the official declaration of the independence of Nepāl, which then severed its political dependence on Tibet. A wide gap separates the latest ancient coins, those bearing the name of Paśupati, from the earliest coins of the Malla kings at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the country was divided into the three principalities of Bhatgaon, Kāthmāṇḍū, and Pātan. The first recorded coin date seems to be 751 N.S. = 1631 A.D. of Siddhi narasimha of Pātan; but the catalogue includes an undated coin of Lakshmi narasimha of Kāthmāṇḍū, who reigned from 1595 to 1639 A.D. According to the native chronicle the first silver coinage of Nepāl was struck in the sixteenth century by Rājā Mahindra Malla (No. 13) of Kāthmāṇḍū, who visited Delhi, and obtained special permission from the Emperor, presumably Akbar (W., p. 207). The coins of the Malla Rājās of the three principalities are dated, if dated at all, in the Nepālī or Newār era, and the series extends up to the Gōrkhālī conquest in 1768 A.D.

In that year Prithvī nārāyaṇa sāh, who had become Rājā of Gorkhā, forty miles to the west of Kāthmāṇḍū in 1742 (W., p. 290), conquered the Valley of Nepāl, and established the dynasty which still subsists, although overshadowed by the hereditary ministers, who are the real rulers of the country. The Gōrkhālī coins are dated in the Śaka era, which may be converted roughly into the Christian era by the addition of 78.

The ancient copper coinage of Amśuvarman, &c. is closely allied to the Yaudheya coinage, and, like it, is descended from the Kushān. The heaviest of the specimens catalogued weighs 208.4 grains, and may have been intended for a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pana piece of about 219 grains. The Malla coinage, in silver only, seems to have been struck to the Delhi rupee standard of 175 grains. Some specimens exhibit imperfect attempts to copy the Persian or Arabic legends of the Mughal coinage. All the known coins are broad thin pieces about an inch in diameter, generally weighing about 85 grains. The heaviest recorded weight for these half-

rupees is 87.5 grains for coins of Siddhi narasimha of Pātan and Rāṇajita malla of Bhatgaon. The types, excepting a few pieces which attempt to copy the Mughal coinage, are local in character.

The Gōrkhālī coinage bears a general resemblance to that of the Malla Rājās, and is struck to the same standard, but includes examples of whole rupees, as well as of fractions smaller than the half. Gīrvān yuddha vikrama and Surendra vikrama issued gold coins similar to the silver in weight and design; and the last-named prince also emitted an extensive copper coinage. But the Nepalese prefer the so-called 'dumpy pice', rough lumps of copper manufactured by private persons, which are largely used to this day, not only in Nepāl, but in the adjoining British districts.

For the ancient copper coinage, *C. A. I.*, pp. 112–18, Pl. XIII, is the best authority. The Malla and Gōrkhālī coinage has not been described previously in detail, and, except a few specimens in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, could be studied hitherto only in Mr. Rodgers' rough lists. The collection now catalogued, the origin of which I do not know, is sufficiently comprehensive to give a good notion of the coinage of Nepāl from 1600 A. D. to the present time.

Materials for the history of the country will be found in sundry articles in *Ind. Ant.*, vols. ix, xiii, xiv; D. Wright, *History of Nepāl* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1877, cited as W.); Prof. C. Bendall, *A Journey in Nepāl and Northern India* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1886; esp. Table II); 'The History of Nepāl and Surrounding Kingdoms (1000–1600 A. D.), compiled chiefly from MSS. lately discovered' (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1903); and Prof. Sylvain Lévi, *Le Népal, Étude historique d'un Royaume hindou* (3 vols., Paris, 1905). The last-named work embodies the results attained by all earlier inquirers. I have seen only the first volume.

The proper attribution of the coins of Madana simha deva of Champāran was discovered by the late Prof. C. Bendall, who gives the following list of the

'Dynasty of Gorakhpur-Champāran (Western Tīrhūt)

1. Prithvi-simha deva, A. D. 1434–5.

2. Śaktisimha.

3. Madana (Simha deva), 1453–4, 1457–8' (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1903, *ut sup.*, pp. 20, 31 of reprint).

The coins, which are common in Gorakhpur, also occur in the Panjāb (Rodgers, *Cat. I. M.*, Part III, pp. 100, 125; *Cat. Lahore Mus.*, Part IV, p. 12 (20 specimens), with erroneous readings; V. A. Smith, *J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1897, p. 310; the reading *pranaya* gives better sense than *pranava*).

CATALOGUE

NEPĀL

I. ANCIENT KINGS; SIXTH TO EIGHTH CENTURIES A.D.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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Copper

MĀNĀNKA (? MĀNADEVA), EXACT DATE UNCERTAIN

1	A.S.B.	Æ 184.8 1.0	Lion standing l.; in front of him, according to Cunningham, lotus plant, flower, and bird; above, <i>Śrī Mānānka</i> .	Goddess seated cross-legged, with r. hand raised; legend r., <i>Śrī Bhogini</i> (<i>C. A. I.</i> , Pl. XIII, 1).
2	I.M.	Æ 208.4 1.05	Similar; standard with ribbons in front of lion.	Defaced.
3	„	Æ 202.8 1.04	Similar; lion in dotted circle; no object in front of him; legend lost or wanting.	Goddess and legend as on No. 1.
4	„	Æ 202.8 1.01	Similar; long-stalked lotus flower in front of lion; legend as on No. 1.	Almost defaced.
5	„	Æ 185 1.04	Similar; only lion visible.	As No. 1; in bad condition.

AMŚUVARMAN (THĀKURĪ DYNASTY), FLOR. 640-50 A.D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 163.3 .95	Winged lion standing l., with off fore-leg raised; legend r., <i>Sryamśuvarma</i> (note the <i>sandhi</i>).	Lion standing l., off fore-leg raised; no legend; circle of large dots; crescent over lion (<i>C. A. I.</i> , Pl. XIII, 6).
2	„	Æ 138.7 .95	As No. 1; much worn.	Cow standing l.; above, <i>Kāmadehi</i> , 'incarnation of Kāma,' apparently a synonym for <i>Kāmadhenu</i> , 'the cow that yields every wish' (<i>C. A. I.</i> , Pl. XIII, 4).
3	„	Æ 187 .96	Winged lion, as on No. 1; legend above, <i>Sryaṇśoh</i> , 'of Śrī Amśu,' imperfect.	Sun in centre; surrounded by legend in bold characters, <i>mahārājādhirājasya</i> , 'of the sovereign' (<i>C. A. I.</i> , Pl. XIII, 5). ¹

¹ The A. S. B. specimens of Mānānka and Amśuvarma, part of a find of forty coins, were presented in 1887 by the author, to whom they had been given by Dr. Gimlette, Residency Surgeon at Kāthmāndū. No. 3 of Amśuvarman was the only one of its kind in the lot. Three specimens of Mānānka and five of Amśuvarman, which were then retained by the author, are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
PAŚUPATI, PROBABLY EIGHTH CENTURY				
1	I.M.	Æ 64.9 .8	Large rayed sun in centre; above <i>Pa</i> ; to r. <i>śu</i> ; below <i>pa</i> ; to l. <i>ti</i> ; all in circle of dots.	Cow standing r.; crescent above (Pl. XXVIII, 1; <i>C. A. I.</i> , Pl. XIII, 10).
2	„	Æ 101.2 .87	Similar; worn.	Similar; worn. (The name <i>Paśupati</i> probably is that of a deity, not of a king.)

II. THE MALLA RĀJĀS OF BHATGAON, KĀTH-MĀNDŪ, AND PĀTAN

Silver

A.—RĀJĀS OF BHATGAON (W., chap. v, list, p. 314)

No. 18. BHŪPATĪNDRA MALLA, 1687-1721 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 83.3 1.09	Three-line legend in scalloped square, (1) <i>Śrī śrī jaya</i> (2) <i>Bhūpatindra</i> (3) <i>malla deva</i> ; date below 816 (N. S. = 1696 A. D.); marginal ornaments.	Trident in central circle; sword above; numerous ornaments; no legend (Pl. XXVIII, 2).
2	„	Æ 86 1.02	Similar; same date.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 83.1 1.08	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.

No. 19. RAÑAJITA MALLA, 1721-54 A. D. OR LATER

1	I.M.	Æ 87.5 1.1	As coins of Bhūpatindra, with substitution of name <i>Rañajita</i> and date 842 (N. S. = 1722 A. D.).	As coins of Bhūpatindra.
2	„	Æ 64.5 1.1	Similar.	Similar; in poor condition.

SABHAJIT MALLA (NOT IN WRIGHT'S LISTS)

1	I.M.	Æ 81.7 1.11	Similar; with name <i>Sabhajita</i> , and date 842.	Similar.
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B.—RĀJĀS OF KĀTHMĀNDŪ (KĀTIPUR, W., chap. vi, list, p. 315)

No. 16. LAKSHMĪNARA SIMHA, 1595-1639 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 83.5 1.09	Three-line legend in small central square, (1) <i>Śrī Lakshmī</i> (2) <i>nara śi</i> (3) <i>n</i> ; with shell. Drum above, and sundry marginal ornaments; no date.	Trident in central circle; <i>Śrī</i> above; marginal ornaments.
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 17. PRATĀPA MALLA, 1639-89 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 83 1.08	Three-line legend in central square, (1) <i>Śrī Pratā</i> (2) <i>pa malla</i> (3) 861 (N. S. = 1641 A.D.); drum above; marginal ornaments.	As coin of Lakshmī nara sinha.
2	"	Æ 84.9 1.0	Type imitating coin of Jahāngīr, with his name in Arabic; also <i>Pratāpa malla</i> in Nāgarī letters in field; date 776 below (N. S. = 1656 A. D.).	Corrupt Arabic legend, probably intended for <i>Ilāhī</i> ; in field Nāgarī legend, <i>Śrī śrī Kavīndra jaya</i> , 'victory to Kavīndra,' or 'the lord of poets' ¹ (Pl. XXVIII, 3).

NRIPENDRA, SON OF PRATĀPA, RĀJĀ FOR A YEAR IN HIS FATHER'S LIFETIME, 796 N. S. = 1676-7 A. D. (W., p. 219)

1	I.M.	Æ 83.5 1.01	Similar to No. 2 of Pratāpa malla, with imperfect imitation of Arabic legend; rayed sun above; trident in centre; floral ornaments in field; Nāgarī legend scattered over field, <i>Śrī śrī jaya Nripendra</i> .	Sword in centre; crescent at top; imitation Arabic legend; Nāgarī legend, <i>malla deva</i> , 796 (N. S. = 1676 A. D.).
2	"	Æ 83.5 1.01	Similar; same date.	Similar.
3	"	Æ 84 1.01	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.

(JAYA) CHAKRAVARTENDRA, SON OF PRATĀPA, RĀJĀ FOR ONE DAY, 789 N. S. = 1669-70 A. D. (W., pp. 219, 220)

1	I.M.	Æ 84.5 1.01	In central circle, shell, lotus, sun, and moon; on margin to r. a bow, to l. five arrows, and floral ornaments. Legend above, <i>Śrī jaya</i> , below, <i>Chakra va</i> .	In centre a triangular <i>bānāstra</i> , or conventional bow and arrow pattern; and around it a noose (<i>pāśa</i>); elephant-goad (<i>ankus</i>), long-stalked lotus, and yak-tail fly-whisk, more or less distinct. Date below 789 (N. S. = 1769 A. D. Pl. XXVIII, 4). ²
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¹ The honorific prefix *Śrī* is not translated. 'Pratāpa malla inonde de sa prose et de ses vers l'étendue de ses domaines' (Lévi, vol. i, p. 216). See also W., p. 215.

² For the story see W., pp. 219, 220. 'The inscription on Chakravartendra's coin, devised by the Svāmī, consists of a triangular *Bānāstra* (bow and arrow), *Pās* (a noose), *Ankus* (the iron hook for driving an elephant), *Kamal* (a lotus), *Chāmar* (a yak's tail), and Sambat 789. This device caused his death. Note.—A bow and arrow are ominous of death, but, nevertheless, the water in which such a coin is dipped possesses the quality of causing a speedy delivery in child-bed. These coins, which are very rare, are still used for this purpose.'

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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No. 19. (JAYA) BHĀSKARA MALLA, ABOUT 1695-1710 A. D.

1	I.M.	R 85.3 1.1	In central circle, trident and legend <i>Śrī Jaya Bhāskara</i> ; floral and other ornaments in margin.	In central circle, sword, legend <i>malla deva</i> , date 821 (N. S. 1701 A. D.). Marginal legend, each character in a trefoil ornament, <i>Nepāleśvara girindra</i> , 'king of Nepāl, lord of the mountains.'
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(JAYA) VĪRA MAHENDRA, FLOR. 1709 A. D.

1	I.M.	R 83 1.0	In central circle, sword, <i>Śrī śrī</i> , and date 829 (N. S.=1709 A. D.). Marginal legend in sinuous border, <i>Jaya Vira Mahendra malla</i> .	In circle, sword, wreath, sun and moon. Marginal legend in ornamental border, <i>Śrī Lokanātha nama</i> , 'worship of Lokanātha,' a Nepalese deity (Pl. XXVIII, 5).
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No. 20. JAGAJJAYA MALLA, ALIAS MAHĪPATĪNDRA MALLA OR JAYA MAHĪNDRA SIMHA, OF KĀTHMĀNDŪ AND PĀTAN, 822-52 N. S. =1702-32 A. D.

1	I.M.	R 83.4 1.08	In central circle, trident, and <i>Śrī Jaya Jagajjaya</i> ; ornaments on margin.	In central circle, <i>malla deva</i> , date 851 (N. S.=1731); sword and wreath between the words; margin, <i>Nepāleśvara rājendra</i> , 'king of Nepāl, lord of the kingdom.'
2	"	R 83.9 1.1	In central circle, trident, and <i>Śrī Jagajjaya malla</i> ; in margin ornaments only.	In octagon, <i>Śrī 2 Mahīpatindra malla</i> , and date 838 (N. S.=1718 A. D.); sword and wreath in centre. On margin, <i>Nepāleśvara rājendra</i> .
3	"	R 82.8 1.09	In central circle, trident, and <i>Śrī Śrī Jaya Mahindra</i> ; in margin ornaments only.	In central circle, sword and wreath; legend, <i>simha deva</i> , and date 836 (N. S.=1716 A. D.). Marginal legend, <i>Nepāleśvara girindra</i> , 'king of Nepāl, lord of the mountains.'
4	"	R 79.8 1.02	In square with curved sides, trident, and pellets; in marginal lozenges, and in field, <i>Śrī 2 Jaya Mahipa</i> .	Sword and wreath. Legend, <i>tendra malla deva</i> ; pellets, &c.; no date.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
(JAYA) INDRA MALLA (NOT IN W.)				
1	I.M.	Æ 83 1.03	In central square, sword with wreath, and legend <i>Śrī Śrī Lokanātha</i> ; sun and moon above with <i>Śrī Śrī</i> ; outside square, <i>Jaya Indra malla deva</i> .	In scalloped frame, trident with wreath, and legend <i>Śrī Bhagāvati devī</i> ; date below 826 (N. S.=1706 A.D.) (Pl. XXVIII, 6).
2	„	Æ 85 1.01	Duplicate of No. 1.	As No. 1.

(JAYA) PRAKĀSA MALLA, OF KĀTHMĀNDŪ AND PĀTAN, 1732-71 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ 83 1.13	Whole surface covered with elaborate patterns; in central rectangle, legend, <i>Jaya Prakāsa malla</i> ; above <i>Nepāleśvara</i> , 'king of Nepāl'; to l. date, 873 (N. S.=1753 A.D.).	In central scalloped frame, an equilateral triangle with pellet in centre, and legend <i>Śrī 3 Talatrimātri</i> ; on inner margin, <i>Śrī Śrī Śrī Kumāri mātri</i> ; on outer margin, <i>Śrī malīyatedaga</i> . (?) (Pl. XXVIII, 7). ¹
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UNCERTAIN

1	I.M.	Æ 2.5 .46	Legend not read, in rayed border.	Sword in centre; sun and crescent moon above. Legend, <i>Śrī Bha</i> . . (A minute, thin piece, probably struck as largess money, or <i>niṣār</i> .)
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C.—RĀJĀS OF PĀTAN (LALITĀPUR, W., chap. vii, list, p. 315)

No. 2. SIDDHI NARA SIMHA, ABOUT 1618-57 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ 87.5 1.12	In central circle, sword and star. Legend, <i>Śrī Śrī Siddhi</i> ; marginal ornaments.	In central circle, winged lion standing l.; in inner margin among ornaments, above <i>nara</i> , below <i>śingā</i> .
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No. 3. (JAYA) NIVĀSA MALLA, 1657—ABOUT 1700 A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ 84 1.0	Field occupied by two intersecting triangles with various ornaments; in central compartment, sword with wreath, sun, moon, stars, and legend, <i>Śrī Śrī Jaya</i> ; in other compartments, <i>Śrī Nivāsa malla</i> .	In central circle, elevation of a Nepalese temple, and other indistinct symbols; date, 786 (N. S.=1666 A.D.); on inner margin <i>Nepāleśvara</i> , 'king of Nepāl.'
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¹ 'He built a house in Kāntipur for the Kumārīs to live in, which was constructed according to *bāstu-chakra*, and instituted their *rath-jātrā*' [procession] (W., p. 227).

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
No. 4. (JAYA OR VĪRA) YOGA NARENDRA MALLA, ABOUT 1700-5 A. D.				
1	I.M.	Æ 83.9 1.01	Field covered by two <i>svastikas</i> interlaced, with legend and floral ornaments dispersed in compartments. Central legend, <i>Śrī</i> 3 [i.e. 'thrice'] <i>Lokanātha</i> ; intermediate legend, <i>Śrī śrī Yoga narendra malla deva</i> ; outer legend, <i>Saṅgī tāṇḍava pārāga</i> , 'Saṅgī' [? meaning] skilled in the <i>tāṇḍava</i> (dance or <i>mantra</i>).	Field covered by a rhomboid and two equilateral triangles interlaced, with temple in centre, and legend dispersed in compartments; date below 806 (N. S.=1686 A.D.). Central legend, <i>Śrī Narendra Lakshmī devī</i> ; outer legend, <i>Śrī Pratāpa Lakshmī devī</i> (Pl. XXVIII, 8).
2	"	Æ 84.2 1.05	Similar.	Similar; same date.
3	"	Æ 83.7 1.05	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	"	Æ 75.5 1.0	Sword with wreath in centre; sun, moon, and stars above; inner legend, <i>Śrī śrī Jaya Yoga narendra malla</i> ; outer legend, <i>Saṅgī tāṇḍava pārāga</i> .	Trident with wreath in centre; <i>Śrī śrī Vīra Yoga narendra malla</i> ; outer legend, <i>Nepāla chūrāmaṇi</i> , 'crest-jewel of Nepāl'; date below 820 (N. S.=1700 A.D.). ¹

YOGAMATĪ, (?) WIDOW OF YOGANARENDRA, WITH HER SON LOKA PRAKĀŚA, 827 N. S. = 1707 A.D.²

1	I.M.	Æ 82.5 1.02	Square with smaller square inscribed diagonally, and in centre a third square containing sword with wreath. Outer legend, <i>Śrī</i> 2 <i>Jaya Lokaprakāśa malla deva</i> ; inner legend, <i>Śrī śrī Kalunāmaya</i> .	Two interlaced equilateral triangles, with central scalloped compartment containing trident. Legend, <i>Śrī śrī Yogamatī devī</i> ; date below 827 (N. S.=1707 A.D.).
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YOGAMATĪ, (?) WIDOW OF YOGANARENDRA, WITH (?) HER SON VĪRA NARA SĪ[N]HA MALLA, 82 (?) N. S. = 170 (?) A.D.

1	I.M.	Æ loop attached 1.0	Square with prominences; outer legend, <i>Śrī Vīra nara siha malla deva</i> ; inner legend, <i>Śrī</i> 2 <i>Lokanātha</i> .	Equilateral triangle, with smaller one inscribed; trident in centre. Legend, <i>Śrī śrī Yogamatī devī</i> ; date below 82 (?) (N. S.=170 (?) A.D.); much worn.
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¹ No. 4 apparently was struck after Yoga narendra's accession; Nos. 1-3 must have been struck during the lifetime of his father Nivāsa. 'A.D. 1703, at an auspicious moment, the Rājā placed a Chūdāmaṇi in the temple' (W., p. 195). For dances see W., pp. 204, 205.

² Inscr. No. 22 (*Ind. Ant.*, ix. 192) records dedication of a temple in 845 by Yogamatī in memory of her deceased son Lokaprakāśa.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
No. 6. ¹ (JAYA) YOGA PRAKĀŚA MALLA, ABOUT 1722-30 A. D.				
1	I.M.	Æ 83.5 1.09	In central circle, trident with pellets, and legend <i>Śrī śrī Jaya Yo</i> , with date 852. On margin, each character in a compartment, <i>ga prakāśa malla deva</i> .	In central octagon sword with wreath. Marginal legend, each character in a compartment, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Kalunāmaya</i> .
2	„	Æ 85.6 1.06	Similar; same date.	Similar; <i>Karunāmaya</i> .
3	„	Æ 85 1.1	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	„	Æ 82.4 1.07	Ditto; date illegible.	Ditto; ditto.

No. 7. (JAYA) VISHṆU MALLA, ABOUT 1730-41 A. D.

1	I.M.	Æ 82.6 1.02	Network of raised lines over surface; imitations of Arabic characters, and legend <i>Śrī śrī Jaya Vishnu malla deva</i> , with trident in centre, and date below 861 (N. S.=1741 A. D.).	Outer legend, <i>Śrī Jaya vīra Yoganarendra malla deva</i> ; in scalloped central circle, dagger with wreath, and <i>Śrī śrī śrī Lokanātha</i> .
2	„	Æ 84.6 1.11	Similar; same date.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 81 1.1	In central circle, trident, <i>Śrī śrī</i> , and date 859 (N. S.=1739 A. D.). Marginal legend in ornaments, <i>Jaya Vishnu malla deva</i> .	Reticulated surface; imitations of Arabic characters; legend <i>Śrī śrī Karunāmaya</i> ; sword with wreath in centre.
4	„	Æ 80.7 1.12	Similar to No. 1; date 861 (N. S.=1741 A. D.).	Similar to No. 1; poor.

III. THE GÖRKHĀLĪ DYNASTY (W., chaps. ix, x, xii, list, p. 315)

No. 1. PRĪTHVĪ NĀRĀYAṆA, 1768-74 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 83.7 1.29	Square, with sun, moon, and stars above, ornaments at sides; in centre, small circle containing trident. Legend in square, <i>Śrī śrī Prithvī nārāyaṇa sāha deva</i> . Date below 1691 (Śāka = 1769 A. D.).	Central circle enclosing legend, <i>Śrī śrī Bhavānī</i> ; marginal legend, each character in an ornament, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha</i> .
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¹ No. 5 of W. is Jagajjaya or Mahīpatindra of Kāthmāṇḍū. The dates do not always agree.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ 84.3 1.15	As No. 1; date 1693 Ś. = 1771 A.D.	As No. 1 (Pl. XXVIII, 9).

No. 2. PRATĀPA SIMHA, 1774-7 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 83.4 1.12	Device as on coins of Prithvī Nārāyaṇa. Legend, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Pratāpa simha sāha deva</i> ; date 1697 (Ś. = 1775 A.D.).	Central circle enclosing legend, <i>Śrī śrī Guheśvarī</i> ; marginal legend, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha</i> .
2	„	Æ 83.9 1.12	Similar; same date.	Similar.

No. 3. RAṆA BAHĀDUR, 1777-99 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 84 1.18	Device as on coins of preceding kings. Legend, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Raṇa Bahādur sāha deva</i> ; date 1708 (Ś. = 1786 A.D.).	Central circle, enclosing dagger with wreath and legend <i>Śrī Bhavānī</i> ; marginal legend in ornaments, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha</i> .
2	„	Æ 83 1.19	Similar; date 1709 = 1787 A.D.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 85.2 1.02	Ditto; date 1712 = 1790 A.D.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ thick 168.4 1.02	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 20.8 -68	Trident; <i>Śrī śrī Bhavānī</i> ; date 1712 = 1790 A.D.	Temple with wreath. Legend, <i>Śrī 3 Rāja Rājeśvarī devī</i> (name of a goddess).

No. 4. GĪRVĀṆ YUDDHA VIKRAMA, 1799-1816 A.D.

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ 84.2 1.02	Square with openings in r. and l. sides; ornaments outside, and <i>Śrī śrī śrī</i> above; date 1724 (Ś. = 1802 A.D.) below; inside square <i>Gīrvāṇ yuddha vikrama sāha deva</i> . Small central circle containing trident.	Central circle enclosing sword or dagger with wreath, and <i>Śrī 3 Bhavānī</i> . Marginal legend in ornaments, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha</i> . Condition fine (Pl. XXVIII, 10).
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Silver

2	I.M.	Æ 82 1.09	As No. 1; date 1730.	As No. 1.
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	I.M.	Æ 85 1.1	Ditto; date 1737.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ square 34.4 -6	<i>Svastika</i> , with central circle enclosing trident. Legend, <i>Ġirvān yuddha vikrama sāha deva</i> . No date.	Circle enclosing dagger with wreath, and legend <i>Śrī Bhavānī</i> ; outside circle, <i>Śrī</i> in each corner (Pl. XXVIII, 11).

No. 5. RĀJENDRA VIKRAMA, 1816-47 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 83 1.06	Square, with openings r. and l.; central circle enclosing trident; above square, sun, moon, and <i>Śrī</i> ; below 1738 (Śaka = 1816 A.D.). Legend in square, <i>Śrī śrī Rājendra vikrama sāha deva</i> ; ornaments on margin.	Central circle enclosing dagger with wreath and <i>Śrī Bhavānī</i> . Marginal legend in ornaments, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha</i> .
2	„	Æ 85.2 1.1	Similar; date 1742 = 1820 A.D.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 83.7 1.1	Ditto; date 1745 = 1823 A.D.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 84.2 1.1	Ditto; date 1746 = 1824 A.D.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 21.5 -75	Temple with wreath in centre. Legend, <i>Śrī sām-rājya</i> (sovereignty) <i>Lakshmī devī</i> .	Humped bull r. Legend, <i>Śrī śrī Bhavānī</i> , 1749 (S. = 1827 A.D.; Pl. XXVIII, 12).

No. 6. SURENDRA VIKRAMA, 1847 A.D.

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ 190.2 1.1	Square, without openings; sun, moon, and <i>Śrī</i> above; lotus to l.; symbol (? <i>yoni</i>) to r.; 1794 (= 1872 A.D.) below; central circle enclosing trident. Legend in square, <i>Śrī śrī Surendra vikrama sāha deva</i> .	Central circle containing legend <i>Śrī 3 Bhavānī</i> ; marginal legend in ornaments, <i>Śrī Gorakhanātha</i> . In mint condition; the weight is above the normal.
2	„	Æ 85.3 1.04	Similar; same date.	Similar; in mint condition.
3	„	Æ 42.4 -81	Central circle enclosing trident; in field legend, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Surendra vi</i> , sun, moon, and flowers.	Dagger with wreath in centre; in field pellets and legend, <i>krama sāha deva</i> ; date 1790 (= 1868 A.D.); in mint condition.

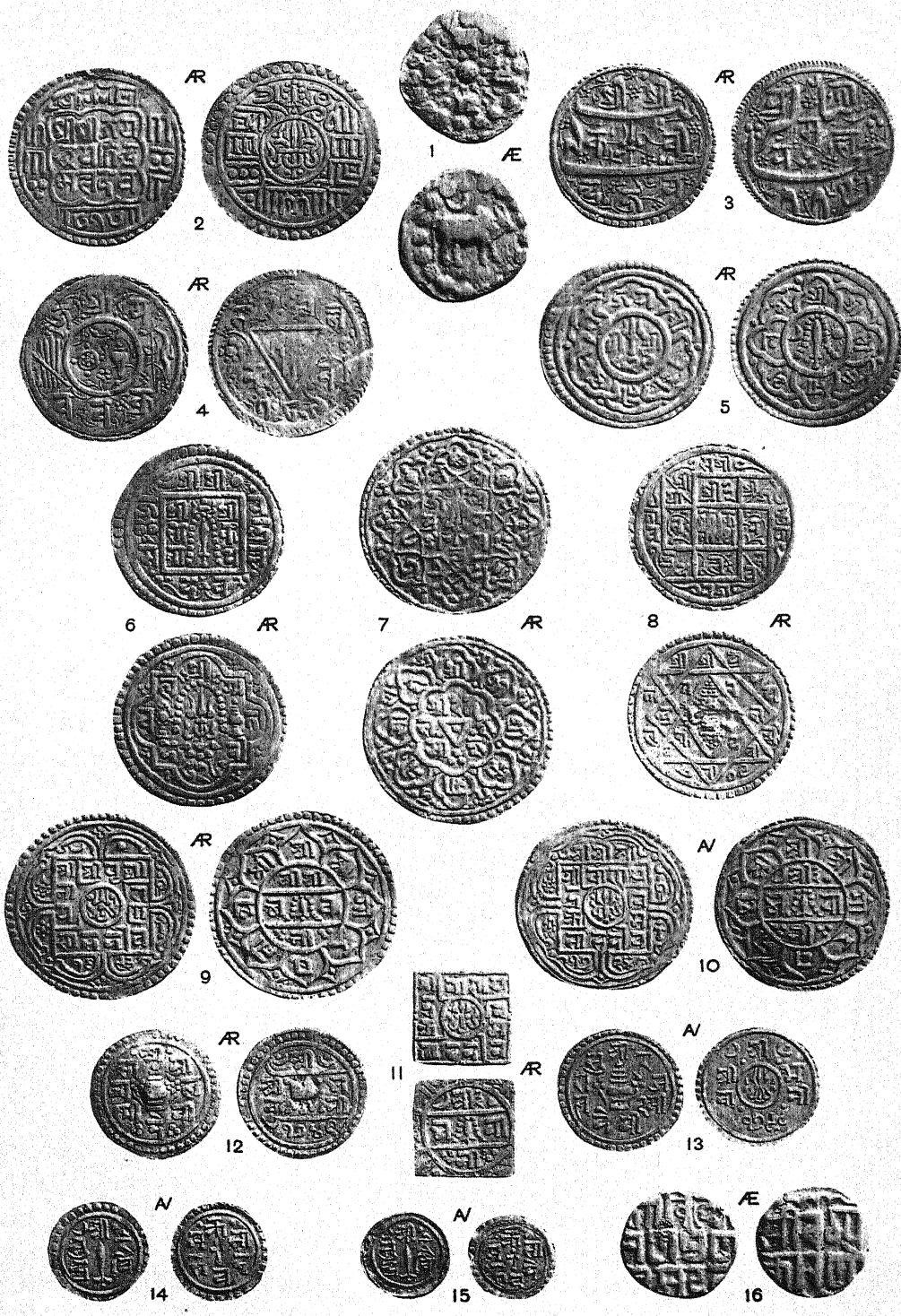
Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
4	I.M.	A/ 21.2 .74	Temple between flowers in centre; in field legend, <i>Śrī Sura rāja Lakshmi devī</i> .	Central circle enclosing trident. Legend in field, <i>Śrī śrī Bhavānī</i> , 1790. In mint condition (Pl. XXVIII, 13).
5	"	A/ 10.8 .6	Dagger in centre; sun and moon above. Legend in field, <i>Śrī Surendra vi</i> .	Dagger in centre. Legend in field, <i>krama sāha deva</i> ; in fine condition (Pl. XXVIII, 14).
6	"	A/ 10.3 .56	Similar.	Similar; in good condition.
7	"	A/ 5.3 .5	Ditto.	Ditto; in mint condition (Pl. XXVIII, 15).

Silver

8	I.M.	Æ 83.5 1.1	Square with openings in r. and l. sides; sun, moon, and <i>Śrī</i> above; date 1771 (S. = 1849 A.D.) below; ornaments at sides; central circle enclosing trident. Legend in square, <i>Śrī śrī Surendra vikrama sāha deva</i> .	Central circle enclosing dagger with wreath, and <i>Śrī 3 Bhavānī</i> . Marginal legend, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha</i> in ornaments.
9	"	Æ 78.1 1.14	Similar; date 1773 (Ś. = 1851 A.D.).	Similar.
10	"	Æ 83.8 1.1	Ditto; date 1775 (Ś. = 1853 A.D.).	Ditto.
11	"	Æ 85.2 1.07	Ditto; date 1780 (Ś. = 1858 A.D.).	Ditto.
12	"	Æ 84 1.1	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
13	"	Æ 41.8 .8	Thunderbolt (<i>vajra</i>), or it may be called a form of trident, in centre between two horizontal lines; pellets. Legend, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Surendra vi</i> .	Two horizontal lines; pellets. Legend, <i>krama sāha deva</i> ; date 1787 (Ś. = 1865 A.D.).
14	"	Æ 84.8 1.1	As No. 8; date 1793 (Ś. = 1871 A.D.).	As No. 8.
15	"	Æ 84.1 1.1	Ditto; date 1794 (Ś. = 1872 A.D.).	Ditto.

Copper (bronze)

16	I.M.	Æ 83.2 .97	Square without openings; ornaments on margin; date below 1787 (Ś. = 1865 A.D.). Legend in square, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Surendra vikrama sāha deva</i> .	Square without openings; ornaments on margin. Legend in square, <i>Śrī śrī śrī Nepāl sarkār</i> , 'government of Nepāl'; good.
17	"	Æ 86.2 .92	Similar; date 1790 = 1868 A.D.	Similar; good.





Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
18	I.M.	Æ 82.7 .92	Ditto; date 1791 = 1869 A. D.	Ditto; fair.
19	"	Æ 84 .92	Ditto; date 1792 = 1870 A. D.	Ditto; poor.
20	"	Æ 86.5 .9	Ditto; date 1793 = 1871 A. D.	Ditto; fair.
21	"	Æ 74.7 .9	Ditto; date 1798 = 1876 A. D.	Ditto; poor.
22	"	Æ 85.1 .95	Ditto; date 1799 = 1877 A. D.	Ditto; ditto.
23	"	Æ 20 .52	Śrī Nepāl.	Sarkār 93.
24	"	Æ 21 .52	Ditto.	Ditto. (These are called <i>phoka dāms</i> ; Rodgers. They seem to belong to reign of Surendra vikrama.)

PRITHVĪ VĪRA VIKRAMA, SUCCESSOR OF SURENDRA VIKRAMA.

[I have failed to obtain the dates.]

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 81.1 1.02	Square with openings on r. and l. sides; sun, moon, and Śrī śrī above; ornaments at sides; date below 1806 (Ś. = 1884 A. D.). Legend in square, Śrī śrī Prithvī vīra vikrama sāha deva.	Central circle enclosing dagger with wreath and legend, Śrī Bhavānī. Marginal legend in ornaments, Śrī śrī śrī Gorakhanātha.
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CHAMPĀRAN

MADANA SIMHA DEVA, FLOR. 1450–60 A. D.

Copper (bronze)

1	I.M.	Æ 68 -65	Three-line legend covering surface, (1) <i>Govinda-cha</i> (2) <i>rana prana</i> (3) <i>va</i> (or -ya) <i>Madana</i> .	Two-line legend covering surface, (1) <i>Śrī Champa</i> (2) <i>kāraṇye</i> (Pl. XXVIII, 16). The legend means, 'In Champāran, Madana, devoted to the feet of Govinda (Krishna).'
2	"	Æ 68.2 -65	Similar.	Similar; fair.
3	"	Æ 70 -68	Ditto.	Ditto; poor.

SECTION XX

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER KINGDOMS; ASSAM AND MINOR STATES

INTRODUCTION

It is unnecessary to discuss in this place the meagre data available for the reconstruction of the ancient history of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa, which corresponded roughly with the modern province of Assam (Āsām). The early rulers of the country have not left any numismatic memorials. The modern history of Assam begins with the invasion of the Āhōms, who are 'the descendants of those Shāns who, under the leadership of Chukāphā, crossed the Patkoi [mountains] about 1228 A. D. (or just about the time when Kublai Khān was establishing his power in China) and entered the upper portion of the province, to which they have given their name. The Āhōms were not apparently a very large tribe, and they consequently took some time to consolidate their power in Upper Assam. They were engaged for several hundred years in conflict with the Chutiyās and Kachārīs, and it was not till 1540 A. D. that they finally overthrew the latter, and established their rule as far as the Kallang [river near Gauhātī]. . . . Subsequently the Koch kingdom [further west] was divided into two parts, and as its power declined that of the Āhōms increased, and the Rājās of Jaintia, Dimarua, and others, who had formerly been feudatories of Biśwa Singh, acknowledged the suzerainty of the Āhōms. The Musalmāns on several occasions invaded their country, but never succeeded in permanently annexing it. . . . In 1663 A. D. Mir Jumlā invaded the country with a large army, and after some fighting took the capital. [But difficulties ensued, which made] him 'glad to patch up a peace. . . . The Āhōms then took Gauhātī and . . . defeated another Musalmān army. The Āhōms were then [about 1670 A. D.] at the height of their power; all the minor rulers of the country acknowledged their supremacy. . . . But even then the decline was at hand. They had for some time hankered after Hinduism, and the Rājās had for years been in the habit of taking a Hindu as well as a Shān name. Eventually Rudra Singh, alias Chukrunghā, who became king in 1695, [and is regarded by many as the greatest of all the

Āhōm kings] resolved to make a public profession of Hinduism, . . . but died in 1714 while still unconverted. His son, Sib Singh [Śiva simha], succeeded him, and became a disciple of Kṛṣṇa-rām [the Śākta Gosain of Nadiā]. In his reign the seeds of future dissensions were sown by the persecution of the Moamarias, while the pride of race, which had hitherto sustained the Āhōms, began to disappear. . . . Patriotic feeling soon disappeared, and the country was filled with dissensions. . . . Captain Welsh was deputed by Lord Cornwallis to help the King Gauri-nāth Singh, who was then being besieged at Gauhātī, and with his aid he was once more freed from his enemies. At this juncture Sir John Shore succeeded to the Governor-Generalship, and one of his first acts was to recall Welsh (1794 A.D.), after whose departure the country was given again over to anarchy. The aid of the Burmese was then invoked (1816 A.D.), and the latter remained in the country until 1824, when they were driven out by our troops, and the country was annexed' [early in 1825].¹ An Āhōm Rājā however continued to exist for some time longer, and in 1844 the last of the royal line did good service by arranging for the publication of a history of his country, which had always been careful to preserve its annals.

The foregoing summary of the history will serve, with little additional explanation, to render intelligible the fine series of coins now catalogued. A list of the Rājās will be found in Prinsep's *Useful Tables*, copied into Duff's *Chronology of India*, and corrected by Gait (*Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam*, Shillong, Secretariat Printing Office, 1897). The blue-book last named gives complete references to all publications on the subject of Assamese history, which has recently been treated in detail by Mr. Gait in his work entitled *A History of Assam* (Calcutta, Thacker Spink, 1905), which also deals with the neighbouring minor states.

The initial syllable of the Shān names of the kings is generally given as *Chu*, but Bābū Golāp Chandra Baruā, the Āhōm translator, transliterates it as Śu (ꯀ) in his account of the Āhōm coins (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1895, p. 286, Pl. XXVII). The six coins described by the Bābū and Mr. Gait are all included in this catalogue, with the addition of two specimens of Śupātpḥā or Gadādhara simha from the Indian Museum cabinet. The earlier Rājās seem to have issued coins inscribed with legends in the Āhōm language and character only, but Rājā Pramatha simha, alias Śuneṇṇphā, used both Āhōm and Sanskrit. The catalogue includes one of his coins with Āhōm and eight with Sanskrit legends. The Āhōm language, which is now almost extinct, is a member of the group of Northern Shān (Shām or Tai) languages, and is written in

¹ Grierson (quoting Gait), *Linguistic Survey of India*, vol. ii, p. 61, with additions in brackets.

a peculiar character, ultimately derived from the Pāli. In the work above cited Dr. Grierson has supplied ample materials for the study of the Āhōm language and alphabet, but his vocabulary fails to include the words in the coin legends. The readings of those legends in the catalogue are given on the authority of Bābū Golāp Chandra Baruā.

The coins of the dynasty are all octagonal, except a few of the smallest, which are circular or oval,¹ and certain square pieces struck by Queen Pramathēśvarī and Rājeśvara sinha, which bear Persian legends. Rājeśvara sinha also struck coins of the usual octagonal shape with Persian legends. These Assamese coins with Persian legends, although struck in considerable numbers, have become known only recently.² The larger pieces are of thick, solid fabric, and are said to be of good metal. Most of them are in silver, but some are gold. The legends are well executed, and those in the Sanskrit language usually are inscribed in the Bengālī script. They are intensely devotional in expression, the commonest formula describing the Rājā as a bee feeding on the nectar from the feet of Śiva or some other deity of the Hindu pantheon. Poetical words, such as *aravinda* for 'lotus' and *makaranda* for 'nectar', are sometimes substituted for the more common equivalents *kamala* and *amṛita*. The Āhōm legends of Śupātphā or Gadādhara sinha express devotion to the tribal god Lonḍan, who was identified with the Hindu Indra or Purandara. The legend on the coin of Śukleṇmuṇ represents the Rājā as praying to the Almighty (*tārū*).

The coins, the heaviest of which weighs 176·7 grains, appear to be intended for rupees of about 175 grains each, or for fractions of a rupee. The smallest is a tiny silver piece of Gaurīnātha, .22 inch in diameter, and weighing only 4·2 grains; but small as it is, the Rājā's name is distinctly legible (Pl. XXIX, 8). The gold coins are struck to the same weight standard as those in silver. Most of the coins are dated in the Śāka era, and some show the regnal year in addition.

The coinage of the minor states may be dismissed briefly. The small principality of Jayantāpura, now known as the Jaintia Parganas to the north-east of the Sylhet District, was annexed in 1835 owing to the abduction of four British subjects for use as human sacrifices to Kālī. Its rare coinage is represented by four specimens in the Indian Museum (Pl. XXIX, 13, 14), one of which is dated in 1630 Śāka = 1708 A. D., and the three others are dated 1653 Ś. = 1731 A. D. One duplicate of the latter date has not been catalogued. The coins are exceptionally broad, and bear legends similar to those of the Assamese coinage. Mr. Gait has recorded that

¹ The prevailing shape is supposed to have been suggested by a statement in the *Joginī Tantra* which describes the Āhōm country as octagonal (Gait, *History*, p. 97).

² Mr. H. N. Wright kindly examined the coins with Persian legends, which were received in May, 1906.

'a number of new Jaintia coins were brought to light by Babu Giris Chandra Dās, Assistant Settlement Officer of Jaintia, and a collection was made which has been presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The collection includes whole coins of Çaka 1591, 1592, 1630, 1653, 1696, 1704, 1707, and 1712; and quarter coins of Çaka 1653 and 1712: the quarter coins alone have the name of the kings who minted them, viz. Bara Gosain and Ram sinha respectively. These coins have been described (with a plate) in the *J. A. S. B.* for 1895, Part I, p. 242' (*Report*, p. 4). The paper referred to, entitled 'Some Notes on Jaintiā History', and chapter XI of Mr. Gait's *History of Assam*, give all the information available on the subject. The A. S. B. collection described by Mr. Gait has not been sent to me.

The Tipperah country (Tripura), which lies to the south of Sylhet and the east of Dacca, is now in part a British District, and in part a native state, known as Hill Tipperah. Mr. Gait (*Report*, p. 4) mentions two coins of Tipperah, one of Govinda Mānikya deva, dated Śāka 1602, the other of Dharma Mānikya deva, dated 1636. The latter was presented to the A. S. B. (*Proc.* 1895, p. 86), but has not come into my hands. The specimen now catalogued, struck by Rāmasimha Mānikya deva and his consort Tārā, is new, but similar to the coins previously known. The reverse device is a grotesque lion with a trident on his back, and the date is 1728 Ś. = 1806 A. D.

The Manipur State, lying between Cachār and the Burmese frontier, was deprived of its independence in 1891 on account of the massacre of Mr. Quinton and his companions (Gait, *History*, p. 343). Some small copper coins with *mā* on the obverse, and the reverse blank, are ascribed to this State by Mr. Rodgers.

Chhotā Udaipur is, I believe, part of Tipperah. The utterly barbarous copper coins assigned to it by Mr. Rodgers are undecipherable to me. The recent copper coins of the Sikim State to the north of Darjeeling are not in any way remarkable.

CATALOGUE

ASSAM (ĀSĀM)

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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A. With legends in Āhōm language and script; silver, octagonal

SUKLEŅMUN, 1539-52 A.D.

1	A.S.B.	℞ 177.3 -89	Five-line legend, (1) <i>Chāō</i> <i>phā</i> (2) <i>Śukleñ mu</i> (3) <i>n pin chāō</i> (4) <i>lākni</i> (5) <i>plekni</i> ; meaning 'in the year <i>plekni</i> (fifteenth year of Jovian cycle of sixty years), in the reign (<i>pinchāō</i>) of the great (<i>chāō</i>) king (<i>phā</i>) Śukleñ-muñ' = 1543 A.D. Dog running l. below.	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Kāō</i> (2) <i>bay phā</i> (3) <i>tārā</i> (4) <i>hēu chu</i> ; meaning, 'I (<i>kāō</i>) the king (<i>phā</i>) offer (<i>hēu chu</i>) prayer (<i>bay</i>) to the Almighty (<i>tārā</i>)' (J. A. S. B., Part I, 1895, Pl. XXVII, 1, with rev. printed sideways).
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ŚUPĀTPHĀ, ALIAS GADĀDHAR SIMHA, 1681-95 A.D.

1	A.S.B.	℞ 166 -95	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Chāō</i> <i>Śu</i> (2) <i>pātpā pi</i> (3) <i>n khun lāk</i> (4) <i>nī rāisān</i> ; 'in the year <i>rāisān</i> (thirty-third year of cycle = 1681 A.D.), in the reign (<i>pinkhun</i>) of the great (<i>chāō</i>) Śupātpā.' Trace of winged dragon below.	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Kāō</i> <i>bay</i> (2) <i>phā leñ</i> (3) <i>dan hēu</i> (4) <i>chu</i> ; 'I the king offer prayer to Indra (<i>leñ dan</i>)' (J. A. S. B., <i>ut sup.</i> , Figs. 2-5).
2	"	℞ 171.2 -92	Similar; winged dragon r. below.	Similar; bird r. above.
3	"	℞ 176.2 -89	Ditto; no dragon.	Ditto; winged monster and bird to r.
4	"	℞ 165.8 -97	Ditto; winged dragon r. below.	Ditto; bird only r. below.
5	I.M.	℞ 174 -93	Ditto; no dragon.	Ditto; winged monster r. below, and (?) crown with four points to l. (Pl. XXIX, 1).
6	"	℞ 175.7 -95	Ditto; winged dragon r. below.	Ditto; bird r. in semi-circle above.

ŚUNEŅPHĀ, ALIAS PRAMATHA SIMHA, 1744-51 A.D.

1	A.S.B.	℞ 176 -92	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Chāō</i> <i>Śu</i> (2) <i>neñ phā pin</i> (3) <i>khun lākni</i> (4) <i>kātkēō</i> ; 'in the year <i>kātkēō</i> (thirty-sixth year of cycle = 1744 A.D.), in the reign of the great Śuneñphā.' No animal.	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Kāō bay</i> (2) <i>phā leñ da</i> (3) <i>n hēu chu</i> ; 'I the king offer prayer to Indra.' Winged dragon l. below. (For Sanskrit coins of Pramatha simha see <i>post</i> , p. 302.)
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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B. *With legends in Sanskrit language and script; octagonal, except two coins*

SŪRGA (SVARGA) NĀRĀYAṆA, ALIAS PRATĀPA SIMHA, ALIAS ŚUŚENPHĀ OR CHŪCHENPHĀ, 1611-49 A. D.¹

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 175.2 .82	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī śrī Sū</i> (2) <i>rga nārāyaṇa</i> (3) <i>devasya Śāke</i> (4) 1570; '[coin] of His Majesty (deva) Sūrگا nārāyaṇa, 1648 A. D.'	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī śrī Ha</i> (2) <i>ri Hara chara</i> (3) <i>na parāya</i> (4) <i>nasya</i> ; 'intent on the feet of Hari and Hara (Vishnu and Śiva).' (Pl. XXIX, 2; N.B. the words <i>charaṇa</i> and <i>parāyaṇa</i> are spelt with the dental n.)
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RUDRA SIMHA, 1696-1714 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 175 .92	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī śrīmat</i> (2) <i>svarga deva Rudra</i> (3) <i>Simhasya Sā</i> (4) <i>ke</i> 1618; '[coin] of Rudra simha, a deity of heaven, 1696 A.D.' Winged dragon r. below.	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī śrī Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gaurī pa</i> (3) <i>dāmṛita madhū-</i> (4) <i>kara-sya</i> ; 'a bee on the nectar of the feet of Hara and Gaurī.'
2	„	Æ 174.2 .9	Similar; date 1620 = 1698 A. D.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 174 .9	Ditto; date 1621 = 1699 A. D.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 172.5 .95	Ditto; date 1622 = 1700 A. D.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 174.1 .91	Ditto; date 1623 = 1701 A. D.	Ditto.
6	„	Æ 176.7 .9	Ditto; date 1625 = 1703 A. D.	Ditto.
7	„	Æ 175.5 .9	Ditto; date 1626 = 1704 A. D.	Ditto.
8	„	Æ 176 .91	Ditto; date 1627 = 1705 A. D.	Ditto.
9	„	Æ 175 .93	Ditto; date 1630 = 1708 A. D.	Ditto.
10	„	Æ 174.8 .93	Ditto; date 1631 = 1709 A. D.	Ditto.

¹ These are the dates in Mr. Gait's *Report*, p. 3, where coins dated 1648 are cited; but in his *History*, p. 116, the same author follows the *buranjis* and affirms that Pratāpa simha died in 1641. The dates in the *Report*, which are based on the authority of the Assamese historian Kāśināth, should be accepted rather than those of the *buranjis*. When Mr. Gait (*History*, p. 102) avowed his preference for the latter, he forgot the testimony of the coins.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
11	I.M.	Æ 175.8 .9	As No. 1; date 1632=1710 A.D.	As No. 1.
12	"	Æ 173.9 .93	Ditto; date 1633=1711 A.D.	Ditto.
13	"	Æ 175 .9	Ditto; date 1634=1712 A.D.	Ditto (Pl. XXIX, 3).
14	"	Æ 174.3 .91	Ditto; date 1635=1713 A.D.	Ditto.
15	"	Æ 173.7 .88	Ditto; date 1636=1714 A.D.	Ditto.
16	"	Æ 86 .65	(1) Śrī śrī (2) Rudra si (3) mhasya.	(1) Śrī śrī (2) Śivapada (3) parasya; no date.

ŚIVA SIMHA, 1714-44 A.D.¹

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ ring .55	(1) Śrī śrī (2) Śiva simha (3) nripasya.	Śake 1660; 25 (=1738 A.D., twenty-fifth regnal year).
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Silver

2	I.M.	Æ 175.8 .96	(1) Śrī śrīmat (2) svarga deva Śi (3) va simha nripasya (4) Śake 1639 (=1717 A.D.). Winged dragon r. below.	(1) Śrī śrī Hara (2) Gaurī padā (3) mṛita madhūka (4) rasya; translation as on coins of Rudra simha.
3	"	Æ 176.2 .96	Similar; date 1641=1719 A.D.	Similar.
4	"	Æ 174 .98	Ditto; date 1643=1721 A.D.	Ditto.
5	"	Æ 86.8 .65	(1) Śrī śrī Śi (2) va simhasya (3) 24 (regnal year=1737 A.D.).	(1) Śrī śrī (2) Śiva pada (3) parasya; '[coin] of Śiva simha intent on the feet of Śiva.'
6	"	Æ 175 .9	As No. 2; date 1660=1738 A.D.; regnal year below, 25.	As No. 2.

PHŪLEŚVARĪ, QUEEN OF ŚIVA SIMHA, DIED 1731

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 175 .96	(1) Śrī śrī Śiva (2) simha nripa mahi (3) shī śrī Phūleśva (4) rī devyāḥ.	(1) Śrī śrī Ha (2) ra Gaurī pada (3) parāyanāyāḥ (4) Śake 1646. Winged dragon r. below; '[coin]
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¹ Rājā Śiva simha (Sib Singh, 1714-44), in order to evade the effect of an astrologer's prediction, made over the insignia of sovereignty, including the right of coining, to his successive wives; first to Phūleśvarī, alias Pramatheśvarī, who struck coins in both names, and died in 1731 A.D.; secondly to her sister Deopadi, whose coins bear the name of Ambikā (died 1741); and, thirdly to Enādari, who reigned and coined as Sarveśvarī. But, as the catalogue shows, Śiva simha also coined in his own name in 1737 and 1738 A.D. See Gait, *History of Assam*, p. 179.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ 176 .92	Similar to No. 1.	of queen Phūleśvarī, consort of king Śiva śimha, intent on the feet of Hara and Gaurī. Similar to No. 1; date 1647.
3	„	Æ 175 .95	Ditto.	Ditto; date 1648.

PRAMATHESVARĪ (SAME AS PHŪLEŚVARĪ), QUEEN OF ŚIVA ŚIMHA

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ ring .55	(1) Śrī Śi (2) [va śim] ha (3) nṛipa.	(1) -mā śrī Pramathe (3) śva . . 4.
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Silver

2	I.M.	Æ 43.4 .55	As No. 1; legend complete.	As No. 1; but two or three characters are difficult to read.
3	„	Æ 175 .95	As No. 1 of Phūleśvarī, substituting name Pramathesvarī.	As on coin No. 1 of Phūleśvarī; date 1651=1729 A. D.
4	„	Æ 174.3 .95	Ditto.	Ditto; date 1653=1731 A. D.
5	„	Æ 87.8 .67	(1) Śrī śrī Śi (2) va śimha nṛipa (3) mahishī.	(1) Śrī Prama (2) theśvarī (3) devyāh; '[coin] of queen Pramathesvarī, consort of king Śiva śimha.' No date.
6	„	Æ sq. 175.2 .75	Persian legend شاه شیو سنک سک زد جو مهر بحکم بیگم پرمتهی سری شاه Shāh Sheo Singh sikka zad chū mīhr ba hukm Begam Pramathesarī Shāh; 'Shāh Sheo Singh, coin struck as the sun by order of Queen Pramathesarī Shāh.'	Persian legend, Maimanat mānūs san 15 julūs, zarb Gargāon 1651; 'in the year 15 of the fortunate reign, struck at Gargāon, 1651' (Śāka=1729 A. D.). Dragon r. in l. lower corner (J. A. S. B., Part I, 1904, Num. Suppl., p. 114, Pl. II, 16. 143 specimens were found at Gargāon in Sib-sāgar District, Assam).

AMBIKĀ, QUEEN OF ŚIVA ŚIMHA, DIED 1741 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 176.5 .94	(1) Śrī śrī Śiva (2) śimha nṛipa udva (3) llabha śrī-mad Ambi (4) kā devinām. Dragon r. below.	As on coins No. 1 of Phūleśvarī and No. 3 of Pramathesvarī; date, Śāke 1657, and (regnal year) 21 =1735 A. D.
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ 176.3 .97	As No. 1.	As No. 1; date 1658 and 22=1736 A.D. The legend means, '[coin] of queen Ambikā, beloved of king Śiva śimha.'

SARVEŚVARĪ, QUEEN OF ŚIVA ŚIMHA, TO 1744 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 176 .93	Legend as on coins of Ambikā, substituting name Sarveśvarī; regnal year below 25 (?).	(1) Śrī śrī Hara (2) Gaurī pada (3) parāyanānām; date 1661 = 1739 A.D. Dragon l. below.
2	"	Æ 87 .69	(1) Śrī śrī Śi (2) va śimha na (3) reśvara.	(1) udvalla (2) śrī Sarve (3) śvarī devīnām, 25; '[coin] of Sarveśvarī, the beloved queen of the lord Śiva śimha.'
3	"	Æ 175 .97	Legend as No. 1; regnal date 30.	Legend as No. 1; date 1665=1743 A.D.

PRAMATHA ŚIMHA, ALIAS ŚUNEṢPHĀ (CHUNENPHĀ), 1744-51 A.D.
(See ante, p. 298.)

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ 87.8 .67	(1) Śrī śrī Pra (2) matha śimhasya (3) nripasya.	(1) Śrī śrī (2) Śivapada (3) parasya; '[coin] of king Pramatha intent on the feet of Śiva.' Lotus flower to r. of line 1 (Pl. XXIX, 4).
2	"	Æ ring .6	(1) Śrī śrī Pra (2) matha śimha (3) nripasya.	(1) Śāke (2) 1671 (= 1749 A.D.).

Silver

3	I.M.	Æ 175.5 .95	(1) Śrī śrī svarga (2) deva Pramatha (3) śimha nripasya (4) Śāke 1667 (= 1745 A.D.).	(1) Śrī śrī Hara (2) Gaurī charana (3) kamala madhū (4) karasya; '[coin] of the deity of heaven, king Pramatha śimha, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gaurī.'
4	"	Æ 175 .97	Ditto; date 1668 (= 1746 A.D.).	Ditto.
5	"	Æ 174.3 .99	As No. 3; date 1669 = 1747 A.D.	As No. 3.
6	"	Æ 174.2 1.0	Ditto; date 1670 = 1748 A.D.	Ditto.
7	"	Æ 43 .62	(1) Śrī śrī Pra (2) matha śimha (3) nripasya.	(1) Śāke (2) 1673 = 1751 A.D.
8	"	Æ 86.5 .68	Ditto.	(1) Śrī śrī (2) Śivapada (3) parasya.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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RĀJEŚVARA SIMHA, 1751-69 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	N	44.2 .5	(1) Śrī śrī Rā (2) jeśvara sim (3) ha nripasya.	(1) Śāke (2) 1677. Cres- cent with pellet and parts of lotus flowers (Pl. XXIX, 5).
2	„	N	ring .51	Ditto.	Similar; date 1678 = 1756 A. D.

Silver

3	I.M.	R	175 .86	(1) Śrī śrī svarga (2) deva śrī Rājeśva (3) ra simha nripasya (4) Śāke 1674 (=1752 A. D.). Dra- gon l. below.	(1) Śrī śrī Hara (2) Gaurī charana ka (3) mala maka- randa (4) madhūkarasya; [coin] of the deity of heaven, king Rājeśvara simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gaurī.
4	„	R	43.2 .56	(1) Śrī śrī Rā (2) jeśvara simha (3) nripasya.	Śāke 1674.
5	„	R	175.8 .88	As No. 3; date 1675 = 1753 A. D.	As No. 3.
6	„	R	175 .8	As No. 3; but date 1675, and script Nāgarī, not Ben- gālī.	Ditto; substituting Mā- heśvarī for Hara-Gaurī. Dragon l. below (Pl. XXIX, 6).
7	„	R	175 .9	As No. 3; date 1678.	As No. 3.
8	„	R	43 .55	As No. 1.	Śāke 1678.
9	„	R	43.7 .5	Ditto.	Śāke 1679.
10	„	R	43 .55	Ditto.	Śāke 1680.
11	„	R	43.3 .54	Ditto.	Śāke 1681.
12	„	R	175 .92	As No. 3; 1682.	As No. 3.
13	„	R	174.2 .88	Ditto; 1683.	Ditto.
14	„	R	175.3 .9	Ditto; 1684.	Ditto.
15	„	R	175 .95	Ditto; 1686.	Ditto.
16	„	R	175.5 .86	Ditto; 1688.	Ditto.
17	„	R	41 .55	As No. 4.	Śāke 1689.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
18	I.M.	AR 175.5 .88	As No. 3; 1690.	As No. 3.
19	"	AR 86 .66	As No. 4. .	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Śi</i> (2) <i>va pada parā</i> (3) <i>yanasya</i> ; '[coin] of king Rājesvara śimha devoted to the feet of Śiva.' No date.
20	"	AR 10.8 .32	(1) <i>Śrī Rā</i> (2) <i>jesvara</i> .	(1) <i>Simha</i> (2) <i>nripasya</i> . No date.
21	"	AR sq. 174 .8	Persian legend, read from below, <i>Śrī Rājeshar Singh zad īn 'ālampanāh sikkā-i-sultān chū khūrshed [wa] māh</i> ; 'This world-protecting Rājeshar Singh struck the Sultan's coin like sun [and] moon.'	Persian legend, <i>Zarb Rangpur san julūs maimanat mānūs</i> 1674 (Śaka = 1752 A.D.); 'struck at Rangpur, in the year of the fortunate reign 1674.' The regnal year is not stated. Rājesvara śimha had a palace at Rangpur near Sibsāgar (Gait, <i>History</i> , p. 180).
22	"	AR oct. 172 .88	Same legend.	Same legend, but date 1685=1763 A.D.

LAKSHMĪ SĪMHA, 1769-80 A.D.

Gold

1	I.M.	AR 40.3 .5	(1) <i>Śrī śrī La</i> (2) <i>kshmī</i> (3) <i>simha</i> (3) <i>nripasya</i> .	(1) <i>Śāke</i> (2) 1692=1770 A.D.
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Silver

2	I.M.	AR 174.8 .9	(1) <i>Śrī śrī svarga</i> (2) <i>deva</i> (3) <i>Lakshmī</i> (3) <i>simha nripasya</i> (4) <i>Śāke</i> 1692. Dragon r. below.	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Hara</i> (2) <i>Gaurī charanāra</i> (3) <i>vinda makaranda</i> (4) <i>madhūkarasya</i> ; '[coin] of the deity of heaven, king Lakshmī śimha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gaurī.'
3	"	AR 44 .55	As No. 1.	As No. 1; same date.
4	"	AR 175.8 .9	As No. 2; 1693.	As No. 2.
5	"	AR 175 .9	Ditto; 1695.	Ditto.
6	"	AR 175.7 .95	Ditto; 1696.	Ditto.
7	"	AR 44 .53	As No. 1.	As No. 1; 1696.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
8	I.M.	Æ 175 .93	As No. 2; 1697.	As No. 2.
9	„	Æ 44.3 .55	As No. 1.	As No. 1; 1697.
10	„	Æ 175 .9	As No. 2; 1698.	As No. 2.
11	„	Æ 174.4 .97	Ditto; 1700.	Ditto.
12	„	Æ 43.2 .6	As No. 1.	As No. 1; 1701.
13	„	Æ 44.2 .55	Ditto.	Ditto; 1702.
14	„	Æ 79.3 .69	Ditto.	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gaurī pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i> ; '[coin] of king Lakshmī simha intent on the feet of Hara and Gaurī.'
15	„	Æ 72.6 .7	Ditto.	Ditto; a thin coin.
16	„	Æ 84.8 .65	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	„	Æ 22.6 .44	(1) <i>Śrī śrī La</i> (2) <i>kshmi</i> .	(1) <i>simha</i> (2) <i>nripasya</i> .
18	„	Æ 10.7 .32	Ditto.	Ditto (Pl. XXIX, 7).

GAURĪNĀTHA SIMHA, 1780-95 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ 173.3 .9	(1) <i>Śrī śrī svarga</i> (2) <i>deva Gaurinā</i> (3) <i>tha simha nripasya</i> (4) <i>Śāke</i> 171 (?). Dragon r. below.	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Hara</i> (2) <i>Gaurī charana ka</i> (3) <i>mala makaranda</i> (4) <i>madhūkarasya</i> ; '[coin] of the deity of heaven, king Gaurinātha simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gaurī.'
2	„	Æ 85 .65	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Gau</i> (2) <i>rī nātha si</i> (3) <i>mha nripasya</i> .	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gaurī pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i> ; '[coin] of king Gaurinātha simha, intent on the feet of Hara and Gaurī.'

Silver

3	I.M.	Æ 175.8 .93	As No. 1; 1703.	As No. 1, substituting the synonym <i>aravinda</i> for <i>kamala</i> .
4	„	Æ 44.5 .6	As No. 2.	(1) <i>Śāke</i> (2) 1703.
5	„	Æ 174 .95	As No. 3; 1705.	As No. 3.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
6	I.M.	Æ 174.97	As No. 3; 1706; regnal date 5 in lieu of dragon.	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gaurī pa</i> (3) <i>dāmrita madhū</i> (4) <i>karasya</i> ; translation as on No. 3, omitting 'of the lotus'.
7	"	Æ 43.6	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Gau</i> (2) <i>rī nātha sim</i> (3) <i>ha nripasya</i> .	(1) <i>Śāke</i> (2) 1706; (3) 5 (regnal year).
8	"	Æ 175.97	As No. 3; 1707.	As No. 1.
9	"	Æ 174.87	Ditto; 1708.	Ditto.
10	"	Æ 44.58	As No. 2.	(1) <i>Śāke</i> ; (2) 1708.
11	"	Æ 173.285	As No. 3; 1709.	As No. 1.
12	"	Æ 174.494	Ditto; 171 (?).	Ditto.
13	"	Æ 175.295	Ditto; 1716.	Ditto.
14	"	Æ 86.872	As No. 2.	As No. 2.
15	"	Æ 83.767	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	"	Æ 21.55	(1) <i>Śrī śrī Gau</i> (2) <i>rī nātha</i> .	(1) <i>simha</i> (2) <i>nripasya</i> .
17	"	Æ 22.45	Ditto.	Ditto.
18	"	Æ circular 4.22	(1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Gau</i> .	(1) <i>rī nā</i> (2) <i>thasya</i> ; a (?) fortieth part of a rupee (Pl. XXIX, 8).

BHARATHA SIMHA, RĀJĀ OF RANGPUR, 1792-3 A. D. AND
AGAIN 1797 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 175.595	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī śrī Bhagādatta</i> (2) <i>kulo-dvara śrī Bha</i> (3) <i>raīha simha nripasya</i> (4) <i>Śāke</i> 1714. ¹ Dragon r. below.	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī śrī Kṛishṇacharanāravinda makaranda pramada madhūkarasya</i> ; '[coin] of king Bharatha simha of the excellent lineage of Bhagādatta, intoxicated with the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Kṛishṇa, Śaka 1714' = 1792-3 A. D. (Pl. XXIX, 9).
2	"	Æ 174.587	Ditto; date 1719=1797 A. D.	Ditto.

¹ For legends of Bhagādatta (Bhagdatta) see Gait, *History*, pp. 13, 27, 29.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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KAMALEŚVARA SĪMHA, OR KINNARĀM, 1795-1810 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	AR 87.3 .65	Three-line legend, (1) Śrī śrī Ka (2) maleśvara si (3) mha nripasya.	Three-line legend, (1) Śrī śrī Ha (2) ra Gaurī chara (3) na parasya; ' [coin] of king Kamaleśvara sīmha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gaurī ' (Pl. XXIX, 10).
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CHANDRAKĀNTA SĪMHA NARENDRA, 1810-18 A. D., RESTORED
NOMINALLY IN 1819*Silver*

1	I.M.	AR oval 5.6 .3 x .25	Two-line legend, (1) Śrī Cha (2) ndra.	Two-line legend, (1) Kānta (2) sya (Pl. XXIX, 11).
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BRAJNĀTHA SĪMHA, FEB., 1818 A. D., TEMPORARY

Silver

1	I.M.	AR 175 .94	Four-line legend, (1) Śrī śrī svarga (2) deva śrī Brajnā (3) tha sīmha nripasya (4) Śāke 1739.	Four-line legend, (1) Śrī śrī Rādhā (2) Kṛishṇa charaṇa ka (3) mala makaranda (4) madhūkarasya; ' [coin] of the deity of heaven, king Brajnātha sīmha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Rādhā and Kṛishṇa, Śāka 1739 ' = 1818 A. D. (Pl. XXIX, 12).
2	„	AR 174.7 .9	Ditto; date 1740.	Ditto; 1740 Ś. = 1818 A. D.

MINOR STATES

I. JAYANTĀPURA

ANONYMOUS COINS

Silver

1	I.M.	AR 150 1.12	Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) Śrī śrī Ja (2) yantā-pura Pu (3) randarasya Śā (4) ke 1630. Horizontal line above date.	Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) Śrī śrī Śi (2) va charaṇa ka (3) mala madhūka (4) rasya; ' [coin] of the Purandara [= Indra] of Jayantāpura, a bee on the
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ 150.8 1.2	Similar to No. 1; date 1653 Ś. = 1731 A. D.	lotus of the feet of Śiva, Śaka 1630' = 1708 A. D. Crescent in upper margin; six-pointed star at end of legend; sword to r. of legend. (Pl. XXIX, 13: J. A. S. B., Part I, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 10; probably in reign of Rāma śimha.) Similar; probably belongs to first year of reign of Bara Guśāin.
3	„	Æ 148 1.22	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	„	Æ 117 1.2	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto (Pl. XXIX, 14).

II. MANIPUR

Copper

ANONYMOUS

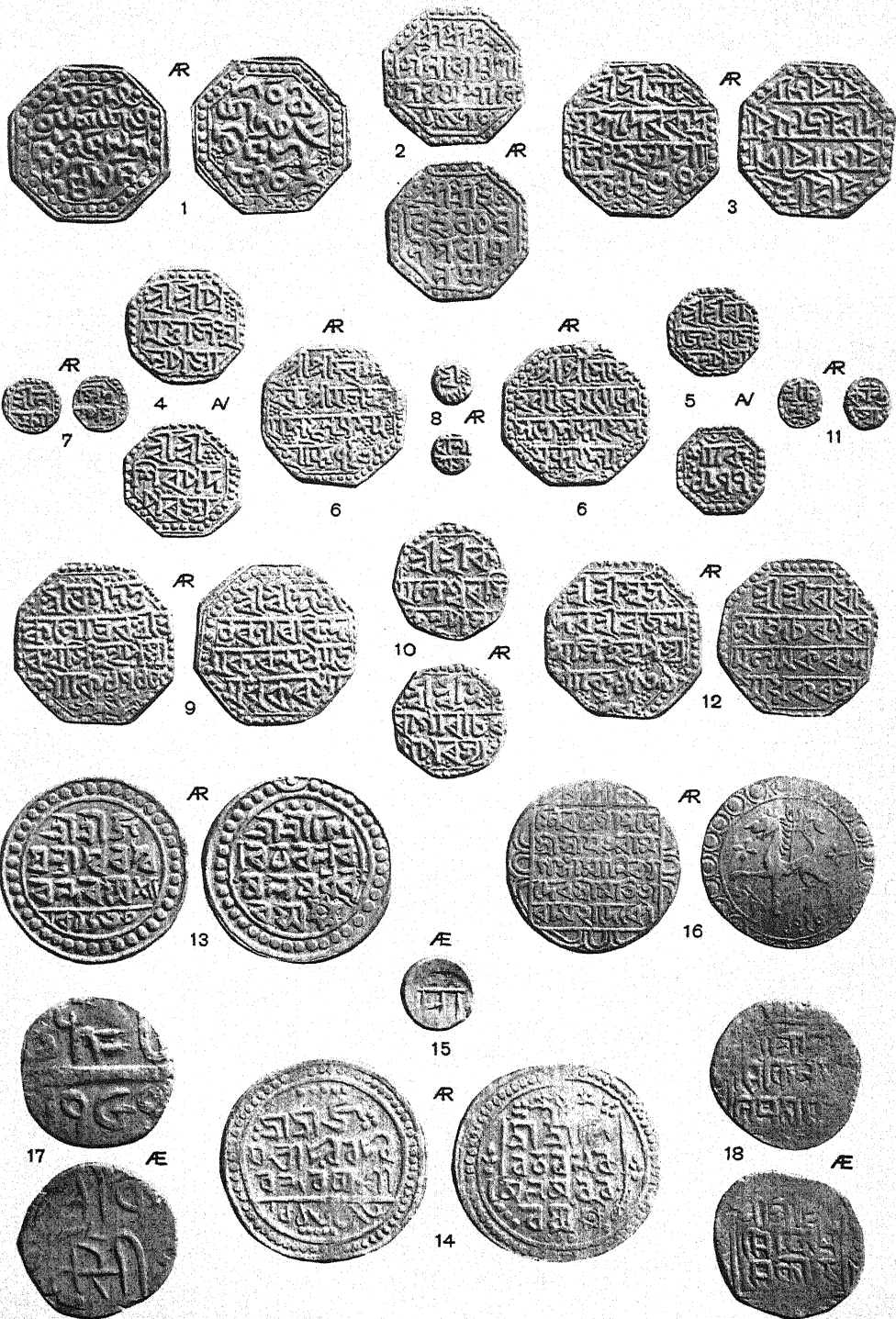
1	I.M.	Æ 12.3 .4	Mā in raised letters in incuse.	Blank (Pl. XXIX, 15; Rodgers, Part III, p. 118).
2	„	Æ 10.8 .37	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	„	Æ 10.6 .33	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 10 .35	Ditto.	Ditto.

III. TIPPERAH (TRIPURA)

RĀMA ŚIMHA MĀNIKYA, 1806 A. D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 162.3 1.02	Ornaments on margin: five-line legend in square, (1) Śiva Durgā pade (2) śrī Śrī yuta Rāma (3) śamha [for śimha] mānikya (4) deva śrīmati Tā (5) rā mahādevī; 'at the foot of Śiva and Durgā, devoted to Śrī, Rāma śimha mānikya deva [and] queen (mahādevī) Tārā.'	Grotesque lion standing l. with off fore-foot raised; trident on his back; four-rayed star in front and behind; below Śāke 1728 = 1806 A. D. (Pl. XXIX, 16).
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THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER KINGDOMS



Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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IV. CHHOTĀ UDAIPUR (Rodgers, Part III, p. 119)

Copper

NAME NOT DECIPHERED

1	I.M.	Æ 217 1.2	Horizontal line across centre; above characters not read; below date not read.	Two-line legend not read.
2	„	Æ 207 1.0	Similar; less distinct.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 115 .92	Similar; date seems to be 1787 (Śāka=1865 A.D.).	Similar (Pl. XXIX, 17).
4	„	Æ — .95	Similar; date not read.	Similar.

V. SIKIM

Copper

(?) ANONYMOUS

1	I.M.	Æ 79.2 .84	Three-line legend in square, (1) Śrī śrī śrī (2) <i>sinimpati</i> (3) <i>māhā rājā</i> . Date below seems to be 1840. (<i>Sinimpati</i> (?) for <i>senapati</i> , 'general.')	Three-line legend in square, (1) Śrī śrī śrī (2) <i>Sikim</i> (3) <i>sarkār</i> , 'the government of Sikim.'
2	„	Æ 64.3 .9	Three-line legend in square, (1) Śrī śrī śrī (2) <i>Sikim</i> . . (3) <i>tibutā rājā</i> .	Ditto (Pl. XXIX, 18).

SECTION XXI

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA, EXCLUDING VIJAYANAGAR AND MYSORE

INTRODUCTION

THE metric system of Southern India appears to be based upon the weights of two kinds of seeds, the *mañjāḍi* (*Adenanthera pavonina*), averaging about five grains Troy, and the *kaḷaṇḍu*, 'Molucca bean' or 'bonduc nut' (*Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Guilandina bonducella*), which was considered as equivalent to ten *mañjāḍis*. The *rati* seed (*Abrus precatorius*), the base of the metric system of Northern India, was not used in the south in early times, but in practice the *kaḷaṇḍu* weight did not differ widely from the northern standard of 32 *ratīs*, to which the punch-marked silver coins (*ante*, Sect. V) were struck. These punch-marked coins, which occur all over India, north and south, have been considered in Section V with reference to the whole country. The southern specimens may be regarded as roughly equivalent to a *kaḷaṇḍu*. Large classes of ancient thin, flat coins, such as are described in Loventhal's little book, *The Coins of Tinnevely* (Madras, Higginbotham & Co., 1888), are found in the peninsular region, but, not being represented in the Indian Museum or Asiatic Society of Bengal cabinets, may be passed over with this allusion.

The most characteristic southern coinage is that in gold of small pieces known as *fanams*, equivalent in weight to *mañjāḍi* seeds, and of larger pieces known as *hūns*, *varāhas*, or *pagodas*, ten times the weight of the fanam, and equivalent to *kaḷaṇḍu* seeds.

The fanam is a tiny, thin, circular die-struck coin, and I do not know whether it was an independent Dravidian invention or was derived from some foreign model. The pagoda (*hūn* or *varāha*) was developed independently, like the early Lydian coins, from a globule or spherule of gold. The earliest examples, of uncertain date, are either quite plain or have a faint punch-mark in the centre. Specimens of these early coins are catalogued under the sub-head 'Early Anonymous, blank or nearly blank'. Gradually, as in Greece, the globule was

flattened, and became an ordinary die-struck coin. Pagodas continued to be struck until 1819. In 1835 the special southern currencies were superseded by the imperial rupee coinage. The reader will find the numismatic history of the south, so far as it is known, worked out in Elliot's *Coins of Southern India* (Intern. Num. Or., 1885); Tufnell's *Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India* (Madras, Higginbotham & Co., 1889); Loventhal's work already cited; Dr. Bidie's article, 'The Pagoda or Varāha Coins of Southern India' (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1883, p. 33); and Mr. Thurston's catalogues of coins in the Madras Museum, especially the volume entitled *History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula* (Madras, Government Press, 1890).

The curious cup-shaped pieces known as *padma tankas*, or 'lotus-coins', are heavier than the pagoda, averaging about 58 grains each. Their peculiar form connects them with the coinage of the Western Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāṇi, but their date cannot be determined with accuracy. The gold coins of Jagadekamalla of that dynasty, either J. I (1018-42 A.D.) or J. II (1138-49 A.D.), are now published for the first time (Pl. XXX, 2, 3).

The base silver coins of Vishamasiddhi or Kubja-Vishṇu vardhana, the first king of the Eastern Chālukya dynasty of Vengi (615-33 A.D.), although described by Dr. Hultsch, have not been figured previously so far as I know (Pl. XXX, 1). The strange broad, thin punch-marked gold coinage of the same dynasty in the eleventh century, which has been known for many years, is represented in the catalogue by a single coin of Śaktivarman or Chālukya chandra.

Two of the rare coins of the Kādamba chiefs of Goa in the twelfth century, one gold and one silver, are catalogued, but unluckily the king's name cannot be read completely on either (Pl. XXX, 5, 6).

The Gāṅga dynasty of Kalinga is represented by eight gold fanams (Pl. XXX, 7) issued by Anantavarma Chodaganga (1075-1146 A.D.). The capital of this dynasty was at Kalinganagara, the modern Mukhalingam in the Ganjām District (*Ep. Ind.*, iv. 188; *Ind. Ant.*, xxv, p. 322).

The specimens of the coinage of the Hindu state of Travancore (Pl. XXX, 8-15) are all modern, the oldest not being earlier than the eighteenth century. The silver *chakram* is of the same weight as the gold fanam, between five and six grains. The copper *kāsu* or 'cash', weighing nearly ten grains, represents the cowrie of Bengal, and was valued as the eightieth part of the gold fanam (*C. S. I.*, pp. 59, 139). The recent coins of Travancore copy English models.

The representation in the Museum of the Indo-Portuguese, Indo-French, and early Anglo-Indian coinage is so fragmentary that it would be out of place here to go into any detail on the subject. Generally

speaking, the collection of southern coins now catalogued is miserably imperfect, and wholly unworthy of an imperial museum.

For convenience the coins of Vijayanagar and Mysore are treated in a separate section ; but, excepting those of the Muhammadan dynasty, they follow the ordinary southern types of pagoda and fanam.

The southern coinage, as a whole, is of far less interest and historical value than the northern, the most characteristic kinds rarely being inscribed or dated. No adequate work on the subject exists, the publications cited above all being imperfect in one way or another. Sir Walter Elliot's work, *The Coins of Southern India*, is the most important, and gives the best general view.

The history of the Chālukya and other dynasties of the Deccan and Peninsula will be found in Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties* (2nd ed., *Bomb. Gaz.*, vol. i, Part II). The Chālukyan coins are not struck to the southern scale of weights. The gold coins seem to be intended for drachmas, and the coins of the Kādamba chiefs of Goa may be struck to the same weight standard. The Gānga king of Kalinga and Orissa, Anantavarma Choḍaganga, who reigned from 1075–1146 A.D., issued heavy gold fanams, weighing between seven and eight grains each. The specimens in the Museum formed a necklace or similar ornament.

CATALOGUE ¹

I. THE EASTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY OF VENGĪ (*Ind. Ant.*, xx. 94)

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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VISHAMASIDDHI, ALIAS KUBJA-VISHṆU VARDHANA, 615–33 A.D.

Base silver

1	A.S.B.	AR base 50 -61	Within dotted border, a rude lion r.; above, Telugu legend, <i>Vishamasiddhi</i> , 'successful in scaling the inaccessible places.'	Within a border of rays, a double trident, surmounted by a crescent, and flanked by two lamps (<i>Pl. XXX</i> , 1; <i>Hultzsch, Ind. Ant.</i> , xxv. 322).
2	„	AR base 44.5 -63	Similar.	Similar; in poor condition.

¹ Special abbreviations in this section are B. = Bidie, 'The Pagoda or Varāha coins of Southern India' (*J. A. S. B.*, Part I, 1883, p. 33); Th. = Thurston, *Catalogues of Coins in the Madras Museum*; Tu. = Tufnell, *Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India*.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	I.M.	R base 45.3 .7	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	R base, broken .67	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	R base 32.5 .58	Ditto.	Ditto.

ŚAKTIVARMAN, OR CHĀLUKYA CHANDRA, ABOUT 1000-12 A. D.

Gold

1	A.S.B.	A/ 65.5 1.22	In centre the Chālukyan badge, a boar standing r., surmounted by umbrella, with a <i>chauri</i> , or fly-whisk on each side. Marginal legend in large <i>repoussé</i> Old Kanarese characters, <i>Śrī Chālukya sa</i> 13; i. e. year 13 of reign.	Blank. The coin is a thin plate, with the device and letters punched in from rev. (Fleet, <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , xix, p. 79, Plate, Figs. A, B, C; reading corrected by Hultzsch, <i>ibid.</i> , xxv, p. 321, n. 14; <i>C. S. I.</i> , Pl. III, 79).
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II. THE WESTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY OF KALYĀNI¹

Gold

JAGADEKAMALLA, EITHER (I), ALIAS JAYASIMHA II (FLOR. 1018-42 A. D.), OR (II), ALIAS PERMA (FLOR. 1138-49 A. D.)

1	I.M.	A/ 68 1.1	Concave, in shallow cup-shape; temple in centre with Kanarese legend on the basement, <i>Jagadekamala</i> (for <i>malla</i>), 'the sole wrestler (champion) of the world.' On margin in characters formed by separate punches, <i>Śrī</i> three times, and <i>Jagadekamala</i> four times.	Blank (Pl. XXX, 2).
2	A.S.B.	A/ 67.3 1.03	Similar.	Ditto; presented by the Bombay Government (Pl. XXX, 3).

¹ Kalyāni in the Nizām's Dominions (N. lat. 17° 51', E. long. 77°), the ancient Kalyāna or Kalyānapura (Fleet, *Kanarese Dynasties*, 2nd ed., p. 427, in *Bomb. Gaz.*, vol. i, Part II).

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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ANONYMOUS, (?) CHĀLUKYA

1	I.M.	A/ base 53.5 .9	Cup-shaped; in centre Hanumān; on margin <i>Ha</i> four times, with symbols, (?) solar, interposed.	Blank (Pl. XXX, 4; this may be only a piece for temple offerings, not a true coin, see <i>C. S. I.</i> , p. 99).
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III. THE KĀDAMBA CHIEFS OF GOA

Gold

(?) JAYAKEŚIN III, 1187—ABOUT 1212 A. D.

1	I.M.	A/ 67.8 .72	In circle surrounded by border of dots, five-line Nāgarī legend, (1) <i>Śrī Saptako-</i> (2) <i>ṛīśvara labdha vara</i> (3) . . . <i>ke</i> (5) , meaning that the Rājā 'obtained boons from Saptakoṭīśvara' or Śiva.	Heraldic - looking lion standing l.; sun and moon above; legend <i>jana</i> or <i>jāna</i> (Fleet) in front, which ought to be, but is not, the name of a year of the Jovian cycle. (Pl. XXX, 5; comp. <i>C. S. I.</i> , Pl. II, 68-71.)
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Silver

(?) VISHṆU CHITTA-DEVA, 1147—ABOUT 1185 A. D.

2	I.M.	A/ 37.8 .68	In square with marginal ornaments, three-line legend, (1) <i>Śaśaka gu</i> (2) . . <i>chi</i> (3) <i>tta devaḥ</i> . (The name ends in <i>chitta-devaḥ</i> , but the first part is obscure.)	In circle surrounded by border of dots, a rampant lion l.; sun and moon above; and below characters which probably are the name of the Jovian year (Pl. XXX, 6). ¹
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IV. THE GĀNGA DYNASTY OF KALINGA

ANANTAVARMA CHODAGANGA, 1075-1146 A. D.

Gold fanams

1	I.M.	A/ loop attached .45	Telugu regnal date, namely, <i>Sa[mvat]</i> above, figure '4' below.	Recumbent bull r.; symbols above and in front.
2	A.S.B.	A/ loop attached .42	Similar; <i>Sa</i> 5.	Similar.
3	I.M.	A/ loop attached .41	Ditto; <i>Sa</i> 13.	Similar.

¹ No. 1 was submitted to Dr. Fleet, and both coins were examined by Dr. Hultzsch, but the king's name has not been deciphered fully on either. Both pieces seem to belong to the Goa series. For list of the Kādamba rulers of Goa see Fleet, *Kan. Dynasties*, 2nd ed., p. 565.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
4	I.M.	<i>A</i> loop attached .4	Ditto; <i>Sa</i> 15; traces of legend above, read by Hoernle as <i>Śrī Ga[m]ga</i> .	Ditto.
5	"	<i>A</i> 7.7 .42	Ditto; <i>Sa</i> 31.	Ditto (Pl. XXX, 7).
6	A.S.B.	<i>A</i> loop attached .4	Ditto; <i>Sa</i> 31.	Ditto.
7	I.M.	<i>A</i> loop attached .43	Ditto; <i>Sa</i> 33.	Ditto.
8	"	<i>A</i> loop attached .44	Ditto; <i>Sa</i> 34.	Ditto.
8a	"	<i>A</i> loop attached .52	Figure of Hanumān ('anthropoid Garuḍa,' Hoernle) <i>repoussé</i> .	Blank.
8b	"	<i>A</i> loop attached .53	Lotus, <i>repoussé</i> .	Ditto. (Nos. 8a and 8b are not coins, but ornaments made to match the coins in order to complete the necklace.)

V. TRAVANCORE STATE

Gold fanams, of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries

1	I.M.	<i>A</i> 5.8 .38	Dagger.	Heart-shaped device, containing twelve pellets; crescent above (Pl. XXX, 8).
2	"	<i>A</i> 6.1 .35	Twelve pellets and lines.	Twelve pellets and lines.
3	"	<i>A</i> 6 .32	Similar.	Similar.
4	"	<i>A</i> 6 .28	Crescent with twelve pellets above; characters below; all in dotted border.	<i>Nandipada</i> symbol, enclosing eight pellets, with incomplete double circle below (Pl. XXX, 9).
5	"	<i>A</i> 6 .3	Similar.	Similar.
6	"	<i>A</i> 5.6 .3	Twelve pellets and lines.	Twelve pellets and symbol.
7	;	<i>A</i> 5.8 .3	Twelve pellets and symbol.	Variety of <i>nandipada</i> symbol, with pellets.
8	"	<i>A</i> 6 .34	Twelve pellets, and characters, (?) <i>Śrī</i> .	<i>Nandipada</i> symbol with eight pellets; square below.
9	"	<i>A</i> 6 .3	Similar.	Similar.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
10	I.M.	Al base 5 .25	A kind of dagger, and other marks.	Characters, not read (Pl. XXX, 10).

Silver chakrams, half-chakrams, double and treble chakrams, of same period as the gold fanams

1	I.M.	Al 5.5 .28	Curved line and two pellets.	Curved lines and pellets.
2	"	Al 6 .22	Ditto; probably intended for <i>śaṅkh</i> shell.	Curved and straight lines.
3	"	Al 6.1 .25	Similar.	Similar.
4	"	Al 5 .25	Similar; but not quite the same.	Similar.
5	"	Al 5 .25	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto.
6	"	Al 5.6 .25	Curved line, twelve pellets, three-leaved spray.	<i>Nandipada</i> symbol (Pl. XXX, 11).
7	"	Al 3 .2	Shell and pellets.	'Solomon's seal' device, namely two equilateral triangles interlaced.
8	"	Al 3 .2	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	"	Al 11.5 .32	Ditto.	Ditto; and Malayālim legend (Pl. XXX, 12).
10	"	Al 11.5 .32	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
11	"	Al 16 .4	Shell and crescent.	Curved object and twelve pellets; a treble <i>chakram</i> .

Silver two-anna pieces, of English fashion

RĀJĀ RĀMA VARMA, EITHER 1860-80 A. D. OR 1880-(?)¹

1	I.M.	Al 23.7 .6	The English letters R. V. in wreath.	Wreath; (?) numeral in centre (Pl. XXX, 13).
2	"	Al 23.5 .6	Ditto.	Ditto.

Copper 'cash' (Kāsu), and multiples of the same

1	I.M.	Al 9.8 .3	Four-armed god (Vishṇu or Krishna).	'Solomon's seal' in rayed circle.
2	"	Al 10 .3	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	"	Al 9.8 .3	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	"	Al 19.6 .4	Ditto; Malayālim figure 2 below.	Ditto.
5	"	Al 40.1 .55	Ditto; Malayālim figure 4 below.	Ditto (a <i>dudḍu</i>).

¹ List of the Travancore sovereigns in C. S. I., p. 140.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
6	I.M.	Æ 80.2 -65	Spiny murex shell. Malayālim marginal legend, <i>Ara cakram</i> , 'half a <i>chakram</i> .'	Ditto (<i>a tuṭṭu</i> ; Pl. XXX, 14; see <i>C. S. I.</i> , p. 139 and No. 197).

Modern gold coins; rudely milled edge; no name

1	I.M.	Æ 79 -76	Shell in wreath.	In wreath, three-line Malayālim legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>padma</i> (3) <i>nābha</i> , 'lotus in navel,' <i>scil.</i> Vishṇu.
2	„	Æ 39.5 -62	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	„	Æ 19.5 -5	Ditto.	Ditto (Pl. XXX, 15).

VI. EARLY ANONYMOUS COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

Gold

A. BLANK OR NEARLY BLANK

1	I.M.	Æ 52.4 -44	Flattened globule, with slight protuberance.	As obv.
2	„	Æ 51.9 -46	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 51.4 -4	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 52 -37	Similar; faint punch-mark in centre.	Slight protuberance, blank (B., p. 37, Pl. I, Fig. 1; 'probably belongs to first or second century of the Christian era').
5	„	Æ 51.5 -37	Similar; with a scroll-like mark, perhaps a shell.	Indentations in centre (Pl. XXX, 16).
6	„	Æ 51.5 -45	Similar; with obscure marks, perhaps indicating a seated figure.	As Nos. 1-4.
7	„	Æ 51 -44	Similar to No. 6.	Faint traces of (?) legend.
8	„	Æ 50.5 -47	Seated figure obscurely indicated.	Uncertain marks.

B. PADMA TANKAS OR LOTUS PIECES¹

1	I.M.	Æ 58.7 -73	Concave, cup-shaped; seven-petalled lotus flower on bottom of cup; on the sides obscure symbols and	Blank.
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¹ Date uncertain, but considerably later than the fifth or sixth century, to which Elliot assigned these coins (*C. S. I.*, p. 66). See *I. C.*, sect. 131.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	AV 58.7	legend, <i>Śrī śrī Rāma</i> , in a form of Nāgarī script: a two-pronged weapon below the legend <i>Śrī Rāma</i> . Similar. Legend, <i>Śrī Rāma</i> , with a weapon below it.	Ditto.
3	"	AV 58.66	Similar, but the weapon is a sword.	Ditto (Pl. XXX, 17).
4	"	AV 58.75	As No. 3.	As No. 3.
5	"	AV 59.2.68	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	"	AV 58.7.62 × .55	Similar; no legend; worn.	Ditto.

C. GAJAPATI OR ELEPHANT PAGODA, (?) OF ORISSA,
(?) THIRTEENTH CENTURY

1	I.M.	AV 57.5.52	Elephant standing r.; symbol or character in front of him.	A scroll device, possibly intended either for foliage or a peacock's tail (Pl. XXX, 18). ¹
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D. THE SO-CALLED LINGĀYAT PAGODA, (?) FOURTEENTH CENTURY²

1	I.M.	AV base 51.3.45	Obscure device, a heart-shaped figure with projecting lines and pellet.	Obscure; in bad condition.
2	"	AV base 27.35	Similar; (?) snake on the heart-shaped object.	Ditto; ditto; a half-pagoda.

VII. INDO-EUROPEAN

1. Indo-Portuguese

REIGN OF DONNA MARIA I, 1777-99 A.D.

Gold

1	I.M.	AV 75.82	The arms of Portugal.	Cross of St. Thomas; in l. upper angle 12; in r. upper angle X; in lower angles 17 and 85 (Th., No. 18 of <i>Portuguese Catal.</i> ; Tu., p. 40, Pl. III, 38).
2	"	AV 75.75	Similar.	Similar; less well preserved, unit of date uncertain.

¹ B., p. 40. These coins are frequently forged, but I do not see any special reason to doubt the genuineness of this specimen.

² B., p. 40.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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2. *Indo-French of Pondicherry*

1	I.M.	Æ 22.7 .43 x .36	Three fleurs-de-lis.	Obscure device, (?) crown (Tu., p. 44, Fig. 45).
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3. *Anglo-Indian*

CHARLES II, 1660-85 A.D.

Silver

1	I.M.	Æ 29.3 .38	Two linked C's.	Standing deity (Vishnu). (Pl. XXX, 19; Th., <i>E.I.C.</i> <i>Catal.</i> , p. 109, Pl. XI, 11.)
2	„	Æ 28.4 4	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 28.1 .35	Similar.	Similar, but thicker.
4	„	Æ 14.6 .3	Similar.	Ditto; ditto.

Copper

5	I.M.	Æ 65.5 .72	Two C's not linked; traces of vernacular legend not read.	Similar to obv. (Attribution doubtful; Pl. XXX, 20.)
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EAST INDIA COMPANY, AND POSSIBLY OTHER POWERS

Gold

'Star pagoda' type

1	I.M.	Æ 52.8 .4	Standing Vishnu, star above head.	Five-rayed star on granulated surface (Pl. XXX, 21). The 'Madras old star pagoda', struck either by the Nawāb of the Carnatic after 1766 or in the early days of the E. I. Co. See Th., <i>E.I.C. Catal.</i> , pp. 13, 14, 107, Pl. XI, 3; B., p. 51, Fig. 23).
2	„	Æ 106.8 .87	Vishnu seated cross-legged on pedestal; r. hand on r. knee; l. hand on abdomen; star above head; oblique milling.	Five-rayed star in dotted circle on plain, polished surface. (Double pagoda, in mint state, probably struck as a pattern, and never issued. The B. M. has two specimens.)
3	„	Æ 106.8 .87	Ditto.	Ditto.

'Three-swāmi' type, flat form

1	I.M.	Æ 53 .5	The god Venkatesvara and his two wives standing.	Granulated (Pl. XXX, 22; Th., <i>E.I.C. Catal.</i> , Pl. XI, 1; B., Pl. III, 19).
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	A/ 53 .5	As No. 1.	As No. 1.
3	"	A/ 51.9 .47	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	"	A/ 53 .52	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	"	A/ 52.7 .48	Ditto.	Ditto.

'Three-swāmi' type, thick, convex form

1	I.M.	A/ 52.6 .45	Deity with his two wives standing, the latter being indistinct.	Granulated.
2	"	A/ 52.5 .45	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	"	A/ 51.5 .45	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	"	A/ 52.5 .48	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	"	A/ 52.5 .45	Ditto.	Ditto.

Four-armed deity type

1	I.M.	A/ 52.5 .42	Rudely executed deity, apparently four-armed.	Granulated (Pl. XXX, 23).
2	"	A/ 53 .45	Ditto.	Ditto.

Standing deity type

1	I.M.	A/ 53 .46	Standing deity (Vishṇu) with symbols.	Granulated (Pl. XXX, 24. This is the 'Portonovo' type, struck first by the Dutch, and imitated by the English; B., p. 51; Th., <i>E. I. C. Cat.</i> , Pl. XI, 2).
2	"	A/ 53 .45	Ditto.	Ditto.

Śiva and Pārvatī type

1	I.M.	A/ 53 .4	Śiva and Pārvatī seated.	Granulated, with obscure device imposed.
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Silver

1	I.M.	AR 160.8	In central circle, <i>gopuram</i> of temple (pagoda). Legends on margin, in English, QUARTER PAGODA, and in Persian character, <i>pāo phūlī hūn</i> , 'quarter of a phūlī hūn.'	In central circle, Vishṇu standing, rudely executed, surrounded by pellets (stars); with oblique milling. (The 'Madras quarter pagoda'; Th., <i>E. I. C. Cat.</i> , p. 114, No. 71, Pl. XIV, 2.)
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	Æ 163.3	Similar, with slight variations.	Similar, with slight variations.
3	"	Æ 13.3 -47	In central circle, <i>falam</i> in Persian character; on margin, FANAM.	In central circle, <i>Ruka</i> (Telugu); on margin, <i>Panam</i> (Tamil), and a star; oblique milling. (The 'Madras fanam'; Th., <i>E. I. C. Cat.</i> , p. 115, No. 80, Pl. XIV, 5.)
<i>Copper (? brass)</i>				
1	I.M.	Æ 32 -43	As gold 'star pagoda'.	As gold 'star pagoda'.
2	"	Æ 39.7 -45	Ditto.	Ditto.

VIII. SUNDRY COINS, NOT ASSIGNED

Gold

1	I.M.	Æ 5.2 -21	'Broad arrow' Vaishṇava mark.	Interlaced lines; a fanam.
2	"	Æ 0.7 -32	Gold flake stamped with obscure legend.	Blank; probably a <i>niṣār</i> or largess piece.

Copper

3	I.M.	Æ 37 -42	<i>Vijaya</i> , 'victory,' in apparently Kanarese characters.	Seated deity. A thick coin said to be of Puḍukota State.
4	"	Æ 34.5 -45	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	"	Æ 55 -48	Elephant r. between lines.	A form of cross in square; thick.
6	"	Æ 13.6 -31	Legend, not read.	St. Andrew's cross in square.
7	"	Æ 13 -4	Śrī in Nāgarī script.	Blank.
8	"	Æ 10 -4	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	"	Æ 5.7 -27	Legend, not read.	Legend, not read; a copper fanam.
10	"	Æ 64 -48	Ditto.	Obscure device.
11	"	Æ 17 -4	Lion l., copied from the E. I. Company rupee; 1834 in English figures.	In Persian script, <i>zarb</i> ('struck') <i>zōr</i> ; characters in a southern alphabet.

SECTION XXII

THE KINGDOMS OF VIJAYANAGAR AND MYSORE

INTRODUCTION

THE most convenient abstract of the history of the kingdom of Vijayanagar will be found in Sewell's *Lists*, vol. ii, p. 243, and fuller information is given in the same author's work, *A Forgotten Empire*. The First Dynasty is represented in the catalogue by five coins, two of Harihara II and three of Deva Rāya II. Kṛishṇa deva Rāya of the Second Dynasty (1509-30 A.D.) is traditionally held to have been 'one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled the country'. Fourteen of his gold coins are catalogued, the attribution of one being doubtful. The next king, Achyuta, was either a brother or son of Kṛishṇa deva. The two specimens of his coinage have the reverse device of a double-headed eagle monster (*gaṇḍa bheruṇḍa*). I think it desirable, contrary to the practice of previous writers, to call the mythological side of these coins the reverse, and to designate as the obverse the side bearing the king's name. The next king, Sadāśiva, who succeeded as an infant in 1542, seems to have been a son of Achyuta. Two coins are catalogued under his name, of which No. 2 is certainly his, but No. 1 may belong to an homonymous chief of Ikkēri.

The coinage of the Third Dynasty is very poorly represented. Rāma Rāja, to whom four coins are attributed, was killed in 1565 A.D. at the battle of Tālikota, which ruined the kingdom of Vijayanagar; although descendants of the royal house continued to rule as petty chiefs for some time longer. Three coins bearing the name of Venkaṭeśvara belong to one or other of these chiefs, about 1600 A.D.

The best account of the Vijayanagar coinage is that given by Prof. Hultzsch in the article entitled 'The Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagara' (*Ind. Ant.*, vol. xx (1891), p. 301, with two plates). The author gives full references to earlier publications. In *Ind. Ant.*, vol. xxv, p. 318, Prof. Hultzsch has published 'the only silver coin of the Vijayanagara kings that has hitherto come to light'. The

numerous copper coins of the series are not represented in the very poor collection now catalogued.

The kingdom of Mysore grew out of the wreck of the kingdom of Vijayanagar. The catalogue includes only one specimen of the coinage of the early Hindu Rājās, a 'Kanteroy fanam' of Rājā Kañthirava (1628-58 A. D.). The extensive coinage of Mysore during the reigns of Haidar 'Alī and his son Tipū, the Muhammadan conquerors or usurpers, is represented in the Indian Museum only by a few odds and ends. A full discussion of the Mysore coinage will be found in Mr. Thurston's catalogue of the Mysore coins in the Madras Museum (Madras, Government Press, 1888).

CATALOGUE

KINGDOM OF VIJAYANAGAR

FIRST DYNASTY

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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Gold

No. III. HARIHARA II, ABOUT 1379-1406 A. D.

1	I.M.	A	26.7 -42	Three-line Nāgarī legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pra</i> (2) <i>tāpa</i> (3) <i>hara</i> . Ditto.	God and goddess seated (Pl. XXX, 25); C.S.I., Nos. 96, 97). Ditto.
2	"	A	26 -42	Ditto.	Ditto.

No. VI. DEVA RĀYA II, ABOUT 1422-47 A. D.

1	I.M.	A	52 -45	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>tāpa deva</i> (3) <i>rāya</i> . Ditto.	God and goddess seated (Pl. XXX, 26). Ditto.
2	"	A	52.2 -45	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	"	A	52 -44	Ditto.	Ditto.

SECOND DYNASTY

Gold

No. V. KRISHṆA DEVA RĀYA, 1509-30 A. D.

1	I.M.	A	51.2 -6	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>pa</i> (3) <i>Kṛishṇa rāya</i> . Ditto.	Seated deity; a flat, broad coin.
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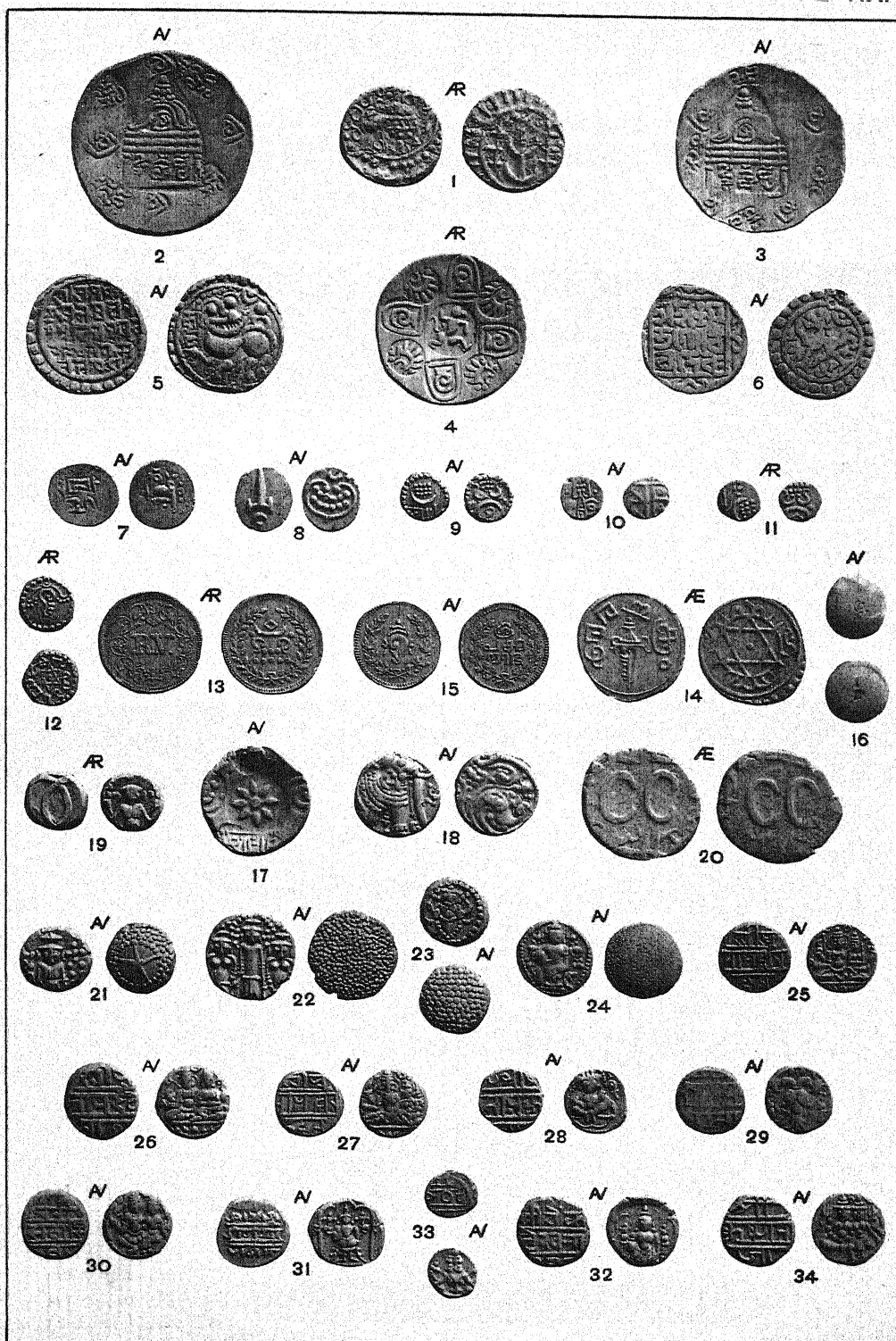
Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	A 50.8 -56	Similar.	Similar; the deity of both these coins seems to be female; a 'Dūrgī pagoda'.
3	"	A 50.6 -5	Ditto.	Ditto; but a little thicker.
4	"	A 52 -48	Ditto.	Ditto; deity seems to be male, Vishṇu, with (?) discus and conch.
5	"	A 49.8 -45	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto; from Tanjore.
6	"	A 51.8 -48	Ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
7	"	A 51.6 -46	Ditto; <i>rāya</i> wanting.	Ditto; ditto.
8	"	A 51.6 -46	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; deity seems to be female.
9	A.S.B.	A 52 -45	Ditto.	Ditto; deity male.
10	I.M.	A 26 -4	Ditto.	God and goddess seated (Pl. XXX, 27).
11	"	A 25.9 -38	Legend as usual.	Seated deity, Vishṇu with shell (Pl. XXX, 28).
12	"	A 25.9 -32	Ditto.	Deity, worn; probably seated.
13	"	A 52 -45	Ditto.	Seated deity, worn.
14	"	A 52.8 -5	No legend; horizontal bands across coin.	Seated deity, probably Vishṇu. (Attribution necessarily doubtful; see B., J.A.S.B., Part I, Pl. II, 12.)

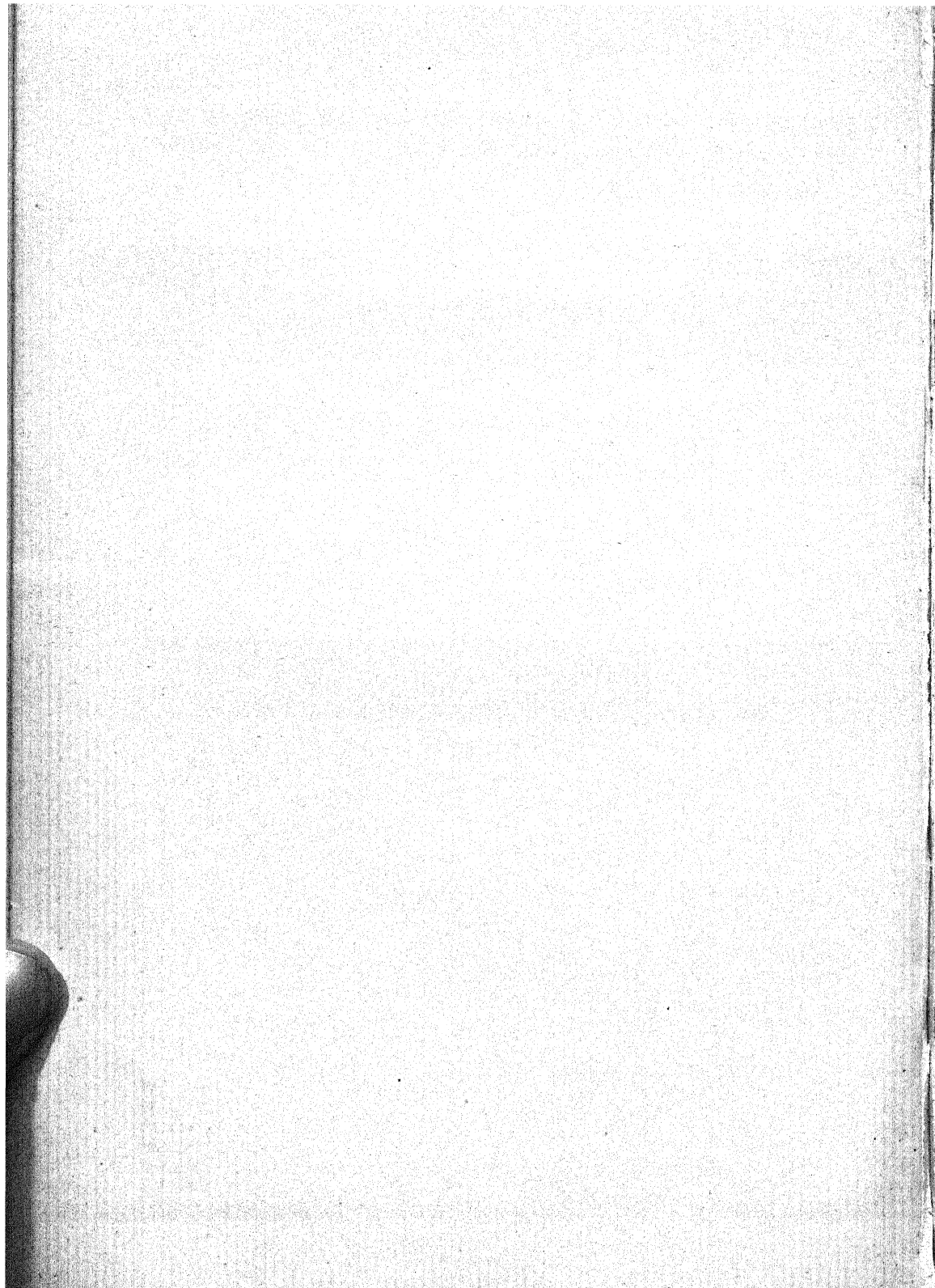
No. VI. ACHYUTA RĀYA, 1530-42 A.D.

1	I.M.	A 52.2 -41	Three-line legend, difficult to read, (1) <i>Śrī Pra</i> (2) <i>tāpāchyuta</i> (3) <i>rāya</i> .	Double-headed eagle-monster (<i>gandā bheruṇḍa</i>), holding up elephants in its beaks and claws (Pl. XXX, 29; B., No. 10 a; Hultzsch, No. 29, <i>J. A.</i> , xx, p. 306).
2	A.S.B.	A 26 -43	Similar; mostly defaced.	Similar; in bad condition; from Amraoti in Berār; a half-pagoda.

No. VII. SADĀŚIVA RĀYA, 1542-73 A.D.

1	I.M.	A 53 -43	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Sadāśi</i> [with dental s] (3) <i>va r[āya]</i> (Hultzsch).	God and goddess seated (Pl. XXX, 30; the 'Ikkēri pagoda', which may have been struck by 'Sadāśiva, the first Nayaka of Ikkēri'; Hultzsch, p. 307).
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	I.M.	A/ ring .5	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pratā</i> (2) [<i>pa</i>] <i>Sadāśi</i> (3) [<i>va rāya</i>].	God and goddess seated; worn. (This coin certainly belongs to the Vijayanagar king; <i>C. S. I.</i> , No. 100; Hultzsch, No. 32.)

THIRD DYNASTY

Gold

RĀMA RĀJA, DIED 1565 A. D.

1	I.M.	A/ 26 .4	Three-line legend in corrupt script, read as (1) <i>Śrī Rām</i> (2) <i>Rāja Rām</i> (3) <i>Rām Rāja</i> .	Vishnu standing under a canopy. (The 'Gandikota pagoda'; <i>Pl. XXX</i> , 31; <i>B.</i> , No. 16.)
2	„	A/ 52.6 .45	Similar; legend much defaced.	Similar.
3	„	A/ 25.1 .42	(?) Similar; legend doubtful.	Standing deity; no canopy; attribution doubtful.
†4	„	A/ 26 .4	As No. 1.	As No. 1; apparently a forgery. ('Forged modern ones are quite common', <i>B.</i> , p. 47.)

VENKATEŚVARA, ABOUT 1600 A. D.

1	I.M.	A/ 51.6 .43	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Venka</i> (2) <i>teśvarā</i> (3) (<i>ya namaḥ</i>), 'worship to Venkatesvara.'	Vishnu standing under arch (<i>Pl. XXX</i> , 32; Hultzsch, No. 35; <i>C. S. I.</i> , No. 105; <i>B.</i> , No. 15).
2	„	A/ oval 51.6 .5 × .4	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	A/ 51.5 .45	Ditto.	Ditto; arch or canopy wanting; a coarse coin.

KINGDOM OF MYSORE

RĀJĀ KAMṬHĪRAVA, 1638-58 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A/ 5.5 .3	Teluguthree-line legend, imperfect, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Kamṭhī</i> (3) <i>rava</i> .	Deity, said to be the Narasimha <i>avatār</i> of Vishnu. (The Kamṭhirava or 'Kanteroy' fanam, the first issue; <i>Pl. XXX</i> , 33; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , xx, p. 309; <i>Th., Mysore Cat.</i> , p. 8, <i>Pl. I</i> , 1, 2.)
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Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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NAWĀB SAFDAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, DIED 1741 A. D.

1	I.M.	A/	—	Granulated surface, with	Three deities standing
			.45	Arabic letter 'ain, ع.	(C. S. I., p. 144).
2	"	A/	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
			.45		

HAIDAR 'ALĪ, DIED DEC. 1782 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A/	52.5	Granulated surface, with	Śiva with trident, Pār-
			.4	Arabic letter ḥ, ح.	vatī with antelope, seated ;
2	"	A/	53	Ditto.	sun and moon above (Bidie,
			.45		No. 27 ; Thurston, p. 10).
3	"	A/	53	Ditto.	Ditto; from Wandewash.
			.46		
4	"	A/	52.7	Ditto.	Ditto.
			.45		

TIPŪ (TIPPOO) SULTĀN, DIED 1799 A. D.

Copper

1	I.M.	Æ	82	Elephant walking r.; a-	Arabic legend, <i>zarb pa-</i>
			.75	bove date 1222 (<i>scil.</i> of	<i>tan Bahrām</i> , 'struck at city
				<i>Maulūdī</i> era, read from r.	Bahrām,' <i>scil.</i> Seringapa-
				to l. = 1793-4 A. D.). ¹	tam.

KṚISHṆA RĀJĀ, 1799-1868 A. D.

Gold

1	I.M.	A/	53	Three-line Nāgarī legend,	Śiva and Pārvatī, with
			.42	(1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Kṛishṇa Rā</i> (3)	trident and antelope (Pl.
				<i>jā</i> .	XXX, 34).

¹ The *Maulūdī* era is reckoned from the reputed date of Muhammad's birth.

SECTION XXIII

THE MEDIAEVAL COINAGE OF CEYLON

INTRODUCTION

THE mediaeval history of Ceylon having been recorded by the native chroniclers in considerable detail with reasonably close attention to chronological accuracy, and having been made readily accessible to European readers in many modern books, no difficulty is felt ordinarily in assigning the extant coins to the proper kings and approximately to correct dates. Exact years cannot be determined because no coin is dated. The only doubt in the attribution of the coins occurs in the case of those bearing the name of Vijaya Bāhu. Several kings of that name ruled in the latter years of the twelfth century and during the thirteenth, to any one of whom the coins might be assigned; but they are attributed usually to Vijaya Bāhu II, nephew of the great Parākrama Bāhu, and this attribution has been followed in the catalogue.

The known coins extend over a period of nearly a century and a half, beginning with Parākrama Bāhu (1153-86), and ending with Bhuvanaika Bāhu who came to the throne in 1296 A. D. They are all substantially identical in type, and are copies of the coinage of the powerful Chola king, Rājarāja, who reigned on the mainland from 985 to 1011 A. D. The generals of Parākrama Bāhu invaded Southern India in or about the year 1175, and it may be assumed with a high degree of probability that the Ceylonese imitations of the Chola coinage are all subsequent to that date. No coins are extant of eight of the series of sixteen rulers beginning with Parākrama and ending with Bhuvanaika.

The small collection now catalogued includes specimens of the copper coinage of six of the eight sovereigns whose coins are known, but the rare issues of Niśśanka Malla (1187-96) and Choḍaganga (1196-7) are not represented in it, nor are there any examples of the limited gold and silver coinage. The existence of a silver coinage, ignored in Professor Rhys Davids' book, has been fully proved by Mr. Lowsley, who collected numerous genuine specimens. Parākrama Bāhu, when his armies invaded Southern India, evidently was impressed by the huge amount of Rājarāja's coinage in copper. Sir Walter Elliot

observes:—‘Copper pieces, the more perfect specimens weighing from 50 to 60 grains, bearing the name of Rāja Rāja, are met with every day. They are brought in numbers to be melted up by the copper-smiths, and one find within my own knowledge in Tanjore yielded upwards of 4,000¹’ (*C. S. I.*, p. 133). The Ceylonese monarch exactly copied the proceedings of his model and issued immense quantities of copper coin, but comparatively little of silver and gold. The type introduced by Rājarāja is characterized by a very peculiar image of the king standing on the obverse, and a grotesque monkey-like seated figure on the reverse. The legend in contemporary Nāgarī script is on the reverse. These characteristics, evidently of northern origin, and ultimately traceable, through the Gupta and Kushān coinage, to Greek models, were faithfully reproduced by Parākrama Bāhu and his successors.

The standard coin in this style was the *māsha* or *massa* of about 70 grains; and most of the extant examples in all metals are *massas*. The subdivisional pieces are scarce or rare, as also are the double *massas*. The twenty-five coins catalogued and twelve excluded duplicates are all *massas*, except one small worn piece of Parākrama Bāhu, which now weighs only 8½ grains, but may have been intended for a quarter-*massa*. The octagonal *massa* of Queen Lilāvati (Pl. XXXI, 5) is not mentioned in the books, and seems to be unique.

The first intelligible, although imperfect, account of these Ceylonese coins was given by Prinsep (*Essays*, ed. Thomas, vol. i, Pl. XXXV). They are briefly noticed by Elliot (*C. S. I.*, pp. 108–10), and have been treated at considerable length by Prof. Rhys Davids (‘Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon’, in *Intern. Num. Or.*, London, Trübner, 1877). But Prof. Rhys Davids’ account requires numerous corrections and additions, which have been supplied by Mr. B. Lowsley in a valuable essay entitled ‘Coins and Tokens of Ceylon’ (*Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 211, Pl. VIII). Abstracts of the history of the period will be found in Prof. Rhys Davids’ work, Emerson Tennant’s *Ceylon*, and in many other books easily accessible.

¹ Tanjore was the Chōla capital.

CATALOGUE

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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PARĀKRAMA BĀHU, 1153-86 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 60 .8	Rude figure of king standing facing, with the folds of his waist-cloth hanging down at each side; his l. hand raised holds a flower, and below to r. is a branch; his r. hand holds a weapon or symbol, which may be described as a mace with four hooks.	Grotesque monkey-like seated figure with l. arm raised; below that arm, in four lines, the legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Parā</i> (3) <i>krama</i> (4) <i>bāhu</i> (Pl. XXXI, 1).
2	„	Æ 65 .8	Similar.	Similar.
3	„	Æ 65 .78	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 65 .78	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 8.5 .4	Ditto; defaced.	No device; three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Parākra</i> (3) <i>ma bāhu</i> (Pl. XXXI, 2).

VIJAYA BĀHU, 1186-7 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 54.7 .78	As on coins of Parākrama Bāhu.	As on coins of Parākrama, substituting name Vijaya, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Vija</i> (3) <i>ya bā</i> (4) <i>hu</i> (Pl. XXXI, 3).
2	„	Æ 65.3 .78	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	„	Æ 65.5 .78	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 65.6 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 65.5 .77	Ditto.	Ditto.

QUEEN LĪLĀVATĪ, 1197-1200 AND AGAIN 1209 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 65.1 .83	As on coins of Parākrama Bāhu.	Device as on coins of Parākrama. Legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Rāja</i> (3) <i>Lilā</i> (4) <i>vatī</i> (Pl. XXXI, 4).
2	„	Æ 65.2 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	A.S.B.	Æ 62.2 .83	Similar to No. 1.	Similar to No. 1.
4	„	Æ 44.2 .79	Ditto.	Ditto; rude and worn. (‘Some of the <i>massas</i> are rather roughly struck, and these are worn’, <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1895, p. 221.)
5	„	Æ oct. 52.4 .75	Ditto.	As No. 1 (Pl. XXXI, 5; this octagonal variety is unpublished).

SĀHASA MALLA, 1200-2 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 65.3 .84	As on coins of Parākrama Bāhu.	Device as on coins of Parākrama. Legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>mat Sā</i> (3) <i>hasa</i> (4) <i>malla</i> .
2	„	Æ 65.6 .82	Ditto.	Ditto (Pl. XXXI, 6).
3	„	Æ 65.9 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 64.7 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	„	Æ 64.5 .8	Ditto.	Ditto.

DHARMĀŚOKA DEVA, 1208-9 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 62.2 .8	As on coins of Parākrama Bāhu.	Device as on coins of Parākrama. Legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Dha[r]mmā-</i> (3) <i>śoka</i> (4) <i>deva</i> (Pl. XXXI, 7).
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BHUVANAİKA BĀHU, 1296 A. D.

1	A.S.B.	Æ 66.8 .79	As on coins of Parākrama Bāhu.	Device as on coins of Parākrama. Legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Bh[u]va</i> (3) <i>naika</i> (4) <i>bāhu</i> (Pl. XXXI, 8).
2	„	Æ 63 .78	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	„	Æ 66.1 .77	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	„	Æ 67 .77	Ditto.	Ditto.

SECTION XXIV

COINS OF ARAKAN AND OTHERS

INTRODUCTION

THE few coins described in this section hardly can claim a rightful place in this catalogue, but, having been sent to me, must be disposed of. The little that appears to be known about the history and coinage of Arakan has been published by Sir Arthur Phayre in his treatise entitled 'Coins of Arakan, of Pegu, and of Burma' (*Intern. Num. Or.*, London, Trübner, 1882).

The silver coins with the effigy of a recumbent bull and Nāgarī legends are referred to the 'Chandra' dynasty, supposed to have reigned between 788 and 957 A. D. Coins of this type are found buried in the ground and among old ruins in various parts of Arakan. Several were presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and have been described in the Society's Journal, but those specimens, if still preserved, have not been submitted to me. The examples now described all belong to the Indian Museum cabinet, and there is no record of their *provenance*. No. 1, with the legend *Śrī Śivasya* (? *Givasya*), is not noticed by Phayre. The two thick silver coins, Nos. 8 and 9, are No. 22 of Phayre's Plate II, and were struck in the year 1144 of the Arakanese era, equivalent to 1782 A. D., by Mahā Samadā Rājā, the last king of Arakan, prior to the conquest of the country by the Burmese, who were compelled to cede it to the Indian Government by the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826. These coins have no device, and the obverse legend is repeated, letter for letter, on the reverse.

The coins which I am unable to assign precisely include a little bronze coin of Cambodia, supposed to date from the eighteenth century. Mr. Rodgers has recorded the odd fact that it was obtained at Kāngrā in the Panjāb. Possibly it may have been brought there by a Sikh policeman returning from Bangkok. I am indebted to Prof. Rapson for identifying this piece as Cambodian. The 'symbolical' coin from Burma differs from all of those published by Phayre. I am unable to read the legends on certain inscribed coins. The characters on Nos. 1 and 3 are Nāgarī, but I cannot make sense of them, while the script on

Nos. 2 and 4 is wholly unknown to me. Nos. 7 and 8 are supposed to be Tibetan. I cannot make any suggestion about No. 9, which bears the legend *Jajjapurā* (or *-purī*).

CATALOGUE

ARAKAN

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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Early thin coins, silver; eighth to tenth centuries

ŚRĪ ŚIVA

1	I.M.	AR 103.7 1.2	Recumbent humped bull l., with wreath round neck; above, Nāgarī legend, <i>Śrī Śivasya</i> , or possibly <i>Givasya</i> .	A trident-like ornament, defaced, with large crescent, and also sun and moon above (Pl. XXXI, 9).
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YĀRIKRIYA

2	I.M.	AR 113.2 1.12	Similar. Legend, <i>Yāri-kriya</i> .	Trident, with garlands hanging from it (Thomas); sun and moon above.
3	„	AR 111.9 1.12	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
4	„	AR — 1.07	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
5	„	AR — 1.12	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto.
6	„	AR 114.2 1.07	Ditto; ditto.	Ditto; ditto (Pl. XXXI, 10).

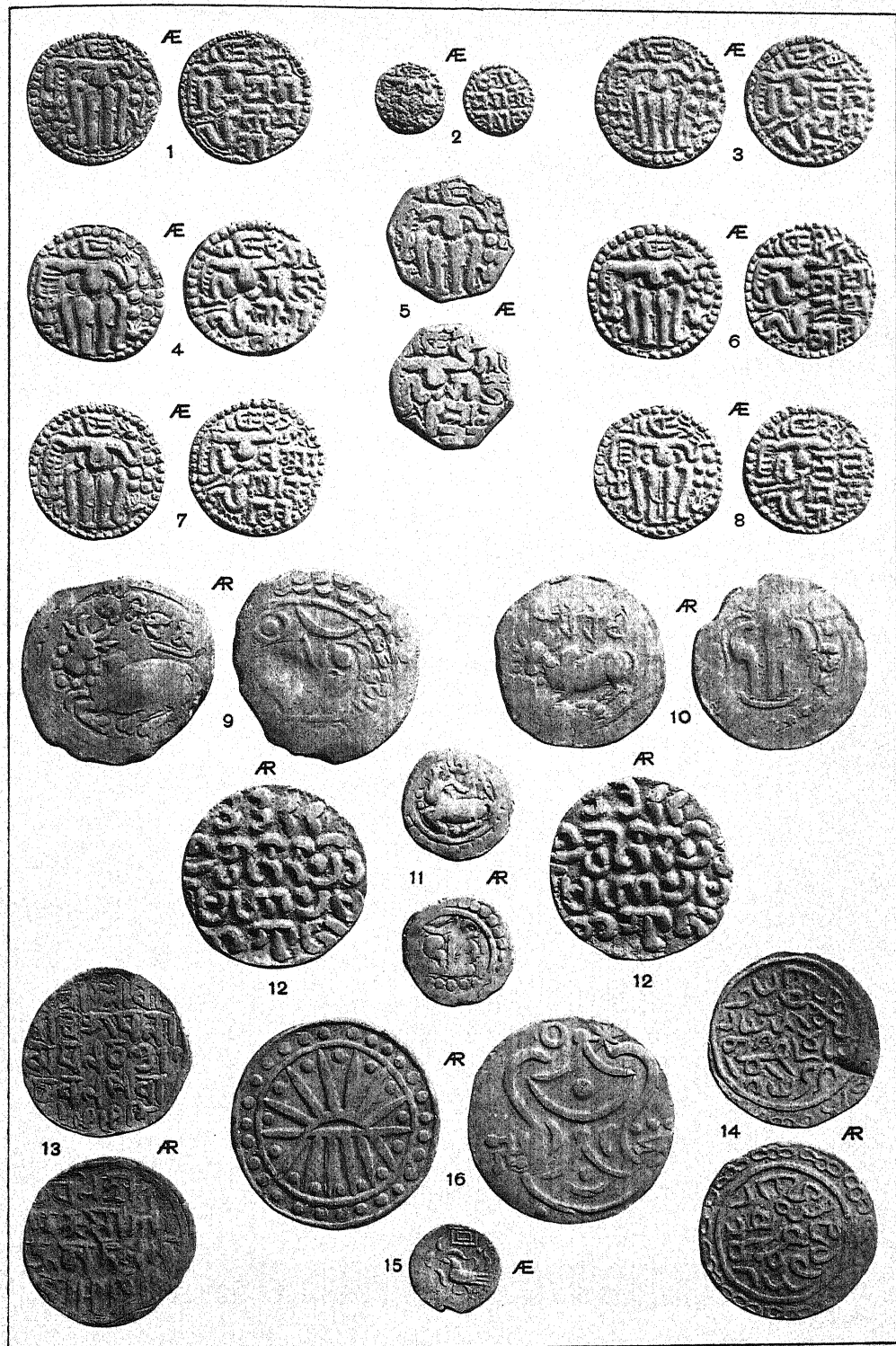
PRĪTI

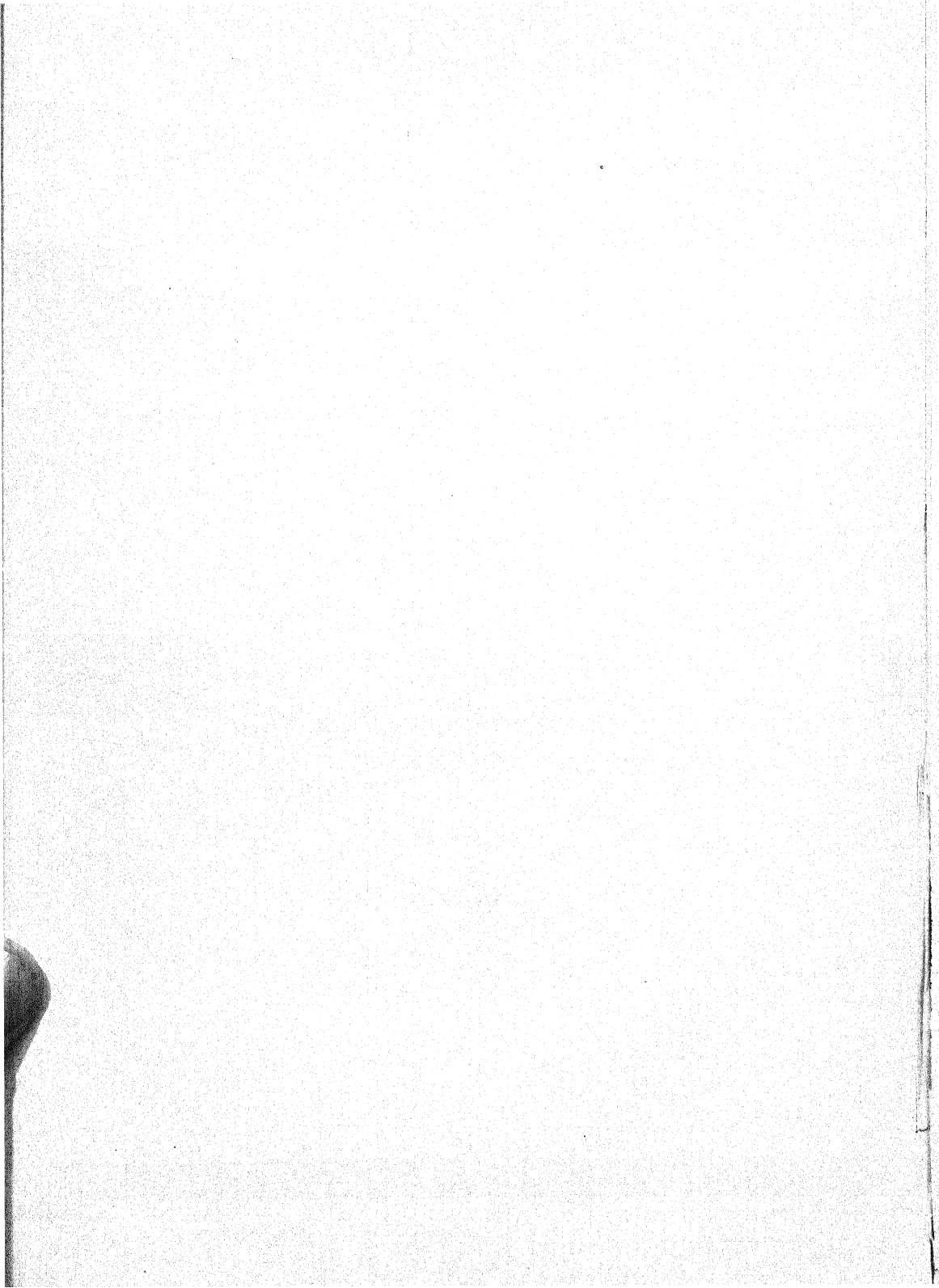
7	I.M.	AR 24 .67	Similar. Legend, <i>Prīti</i> .	Similar (Pl. XXXI, 11).
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Late thick coins, silver; eighteenth century

MAHĀ SAMADĀ RĀJĀ, LAST KING OF ARAKAN, 1782-4 A.D.

8	I.M.	AR 146.2 1.1	Four-line legend, in a form of (?) Pāli character, (1) 1144 (2) <i>Shivē nān sa-kheng</i> (3) <i>mahā Sama</i> (4) <i>dā rājā</i> , 'Lord of the golden palace, Mahā Samadā Rājā.' The date = 1782 A.D.	Four-line legend exactly as on obv. (Pl. XXXI, 12; Phayre, p. 10, Pl. II, No. 22).
9	„	AR loop 1.05	Ditto.	Ditto.





SUNDRY COINS

Serial No.	Museum	Metal, Weight, Size	Obverse	Reverse
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Unassigned silver

1	I.M.	Æ 167 1.03	Five-line legend, (1) Śrī śrī vā (2) vijaya nā (3) malathagrā (?) (4) mabalaśa (?) vā (5) 1442.	Four-line legend not read. A rupee, probably from north-east frontier (Pl. XXXI, 13).
2	„	Æ 161.4 1.1	Slightly concave, with irregular legend in characters not read.	Slightly convex, with irregular legend in characters not read (Pl. XXXI, 14).
3	„	Æ 164 -9	Four-line Nāgarī legend in square, not read.	Four-line Nāgarī legend in square, not read (? a Nepāl coin).
4	„	Æ 163 1.1	Unintelligible rude characters.	Unintelligible rude characters. A rupee.

Cambodia, copper (bronze); about eighteenth century

5	I.M.	Æ 18.7 -5	Bird (? raven) standing l., with a double rectangle (? character) above.	Blank; obtained at Kān-grā (Pl. XXXI, 15).
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Burma; so-called 'symbolical coin', silver

6	I.M.	Æ 142.7 1.23	Rising sun in dotted border.	Various symbols (Pl. XXXI, 16).
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(?) Tibet

7	I.M.	Æ 84.5 1.08	Central double circle containing a wreath-like ornament; various marginal symbols.	Scroll ornaments; central square containing triśūla and (?) date.
8	„	Æ 76.7 1.1	Similar; but the central circle is single.	Nearly similar.

Unassigned brass

9	A.S.B.	Æ 114 -85	Humped bull standing l., facing a (?) vase, and under an umbrella with streamers. In exergue below horizontal line in mediaeval script, Jajjapurā (or -purī).	Defaced, possibly blank.
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